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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks U. S. to Judge

Social Security Is New Slogan

Berlin Gets American Protest

Spain Halts Its Bank Bandits

British-French Trade Reopens

Boston Police Go on Radio

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, about to leave on a month's cruise to Hawaii by way of the Panama Canal, broadcasts a review of his Administration's accomplishments to the people of the United States. The simple, lucid address, showing once more the President's remarkable facility in bringing matters of state close and sympathetically to the lay mind, is in effect the keynote of the New Deal's campaign in the fall elections. He denies the frequent charge that individual liberty is being sacrificed to authoritative federal control, inviting listeners to check the Constitution and see if any of their rights have been infringed. He boldly replies to critics of the recovery campaign by asking each citizen to answer a leading question for himself—"Are you better off than you were last year?"

¶ Washington concludes from the Roosevelt address that the Administration's next great slogan will be social security. Three immediate objectives are the security that comes from better homes, better utilization of natural resources, and social insurance. He defends new and untried measures—He says they fulfill old and tested American ideals.

¶ Germany, striving to halt planned reprisals by Britain over its foreign debts moratorium, receives a stiff protest from the United States. Secretary of State Hull demands that creditors in other countries shall not be given preferential treatment for trade agreements. He recognizes Germany's shortage of foreign exchange, but hints that by modifying certain policies it could increase its trade and pay its debts. He points to an inconsistent action by Berlin—While protesting it could not pay creditors it had money to buy up German bonds in the United States at bargain prices.

¶ Spain proves its resourcefulness when a band of robbers holds up a bank in the American bank bandit style. Eight outlaws bristling with guns, in a fast automobile, swoop down on a bank at San Sebastian and rob it of 68,000 pesetas, then speed to the Guipuzoano bank and gather in 35,000 pesetas more. As they whirl away in triumph authorities notify outlying towns. The people of Pasajes, determined not to go American in this fashion, pile lumber and stones on the bridges, household furniture across the highway. The car is wrecked, six robbers are in jail—When the people turn police banditry goes out of business.

¶ Chicago is told, while Spain is showing it will not stand for Dillinger type bandits, that it was the law's lack of justice that made John Dillinger America's most notorious criminal. Wayne Coy, secretary to the Governor of Indiana, says his State gave Dillinger too long a sentence when he pleaded guilty to his first robbery of a grocery store and paroled him only after his partner, who denied guilt, had served a shorter term. He says the State did not reform, but by unfairness turned Dillinger into an accomplished criminal—Here's something more for courts to think about.

¶ Britain and France sign a commercial treaty which will lower their trade barriers on July 1. For a year there has been no normal trade because of French tariff surcharges and discriminatory quotas and British reprisals. The new treaty introduces new features, such as the buying of a certain amount of timber by Britain for every ton of coal purchased by France. With French-British difficulties ironed out, both countries will be ready when President Roosevelt exercises the new trade pact authority vested in him—In slack times trade is something that has to be traded for.

¶ Austria continues to writhe and fear under an unchecked reign of terrorism. Railroad lines are blown up south of Vienna and near the popular mountain resort of Semmering. Highway bridges in Seeboden and Graz are dynamited, water reservoirs and power lines destroyed in the Tyrol, and the home of a pro-government leader in Vellach is wrecked. The explosions shatter thousands of windows. Hitler agreed with Mussolini that Austria should remain free—But what Austria experiences is the farthest thing from freedom.

¶ Boston prepares to go under a new system of police protection in which radio plays a most important part. The city is divided into 60 districts, and 64 cars, none carrying less than two officers, will be on constant cruise, guided by short wave radio messages in code. The one-way radio system will become two-way as soon as equipment is ready. The theory is that any citizen may call into a telephone for help and in two minutes officers will be at his door—Radio immeasurably multiplies and magnifies the policeman.

Woolen Trade Tension Relaxes

Perfumed Geyser in Dover St.

Liquor Banned to Welfare List

'Springer Tunnel' Urged as Tribute From Citizens—Fox Gives Up Unpaid Welfare Work and Mayor Agrees He's Busy Enough Without

The Boston Day

Peace and signs of peace brought relaxed faces to many a Boston business executive today.

For months constant strikes and threats of strikes had disturbed the air. During the last few weeks the situation had grown more tense.

With the woolen strike threatened for July 2, with its leaders seemingly adamant in their demand for a settlement "their way," it appeared that an industrial war was inevitable. Manufacturers prepared to shut up factories for six months or a year and ride out the storm with furled sails.

Like many other "inevitable" war threats, however, the strike threat, just as it thundered its loudest, suddenly disappeared—and today industrial peace rides high. Among the peace and signs of peace are the following:

Woolen textile leaders, after two days conference with code officials at Washington, announced the July 2 strike would be "withheld." Actually the strike can be averted only by direct vote of delegates meeting in Providence, Monday. This action, however, is confidently expected.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company will begin full-time operation tomorrow after months of strike difficulties.

United Shoe and Leather worker pickets, picketing the Arrow Shoe Company in Danvers, showed a markedly peaceful attitude contrasted to the disturbances which have marked previous picketing in the shoe cities.

Weather

Hottest Day

Today Boston citizens mopped brows, went coatless, and studied thin red lines on their thermometer growing steadily taller. By mid-afternoon the official reading was 93 degrees. It was the hottest day of the year. The 93 degrees represented the temperature high up on the Post Office building at the Weather Bureau. In the streets it was several degrees warmer and their was considerable humidity thrown in for good measure.

Boston has had a long cool stretch. There have been few hot days.

Today indicated that July weather had probably finally arrived in time for a hot July 4.

City Affairs

Dover Street Geyser

Cobblestones crashed through windows. Continuing their flight, they smacked into huge perfume bottles! The air reeked with strong mixed odors. Then came a roar and tons of water started pouring in through windows and doors.

The city water department had a new problem. A large main had burst near Dover Street, flowing for

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Auxiliary Tongue Is Urged to Help Foreign Students

World Rotary Hears Plea That Would Make for Good Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 29—Need for an auxiliary language to promote international good will was expressed here today to 8000 Rotarians at the twenty-fifth annual Rotary International convention by Mr. Charles D. Hurrey of New York, secretary of the committee on friendly relations among foreign students. He said he spoke in behalf of 40,000 foreign students in American universities—the unofficial ambassadors of good will.

"Eight thousand foreign students come to the United States annually," Mr. Hurrey said. "Nearly 100 countries are represented by them. They are out on a mission of good will. They are pioneers of a new world unity.

"They give as well as receive, and high school boys and girls in America today have a grasp on foreign affairs because of association with foreign students. The destiny of nations lies with these foreign students. Let us unite our forces against mankind's ignorance and disease—and crime—and let us build a better world on mutual respect, confidence and loyalty."

Would Break Language Barrier

Dr. Hubert N. Shenton, professor of Sociology at Syracuse University, also voicing a plea for international understanding and a common language declared: "Hundreds of languages are still spoken in the world and they are a barrier to human understanding."

"There is no necessity for displacing any mother tongue, the new language would merely serve as an auxiliary," he said. "It would be to the mother tongue as shorthand is to writing."

Five directors of Rotary International were elected from the United States after balloting on the eight nominees. Those elected are Karl Barfield of Tucson, Ariz.; Algernon Blair of Montgomery, Ala.; Hugh A. Butler of Omaha, Neb.; Walter D. Head of Montclair, N. J., and Robert F. Phillips of Asheville, N. C.

How Rotary can best extend and improve its work in the field of world economic problems was discussed by International Sees assemblies at informal meetings yesterday afternoon. Group members emphasized they were not reformers but workers in a huge movement trying to create a healthful atmosphere in which economical and political international peace may be obtained.

To Help World Fellowship

Rotary has set up committees who have the confidence of their fellowmen to thresh out problems of European countries, according to Mr. William Decock Buning, former Rotary director, now of The Hague, the Netherlands. These committees are small and private and have shown remarkable results. They may develop a good fellowship. He said he believes regional rotary conferences in the Far East and in Europe are becoming unofficial peace congresses and will play a much greater part in world peace in the future.

Acting on the recommendation of the committee on legislation, the assembly rejected a proposed resolution for indorsement of a government program on the grounds that the scope of the groups is international.

Brazil's Women Gain Full Rights By Constitution

Vargas Virtually Assured Presidency for Help in Reconstruction

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 29 (By U. P.)—Publication of the new Brazilian Constitution yesterday brought the nation to the penultimate step to the return of normal government after four years of provisional administration. Only the election of a constitutional President remained, and Provisional President Vargas was virtually certain to be chosen.

Approved by the Constituent Assembly after months of labor, the Constitution replaces the one of 1890, which was withdrawn when the revolutionary forces of Vargas entered Rio de Janeiro in 1930, exiling President Luis. The Assembly has worked since Oct. 15, 1933, when a committee of the Provisional Government submitted a draft project.

Secret Ballot Adopted

Hundreds of amendments were suggested, many hardly considered, and only a few incorporated. Questions of divorce, presidential elections, subsoil wealth, and the cameral system to be adopted provided the major issues.

Outstanding features of the new document include the establishment of universal suffrage allowing women full political rights for the first time in South America, including election to any office—even the Presidency. The secret ballot is adopted, and no Brazilian state, municipality or the federal district can secure external loans without authorization of the Federal Government.

Immigration of any nationality is restricted to 2 per cent of the arrivals within the past 50 years, thus virtually cutting off Japanese immigration. Foreign insurance companies must operate Brazilian companies in order to remain, and all companies operating federal, state or municipal public services must have a majority of Brazilian directors, with managers exclusively Brazilian.

Free of Unrest

While the 1890 Constitution was modeled on that of the United States, the new one was modified to include best points of other countries.

The provisional government has covered a difficult period in economic history, and President Vargas' measures to alleviate distress are credited with improving the situation. The country is almost free of political unrest, with the economic prospects brighter due to improvement in the coffee situation.

The only major disturbance was the rebellion in São Paulo in July, 1932, when more than 100,000 troops fought for three months, ending in federal victory.

Wisconsin to Grant Scientific Fellowships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has announced a $10,000 grant to the University of Wisconsin for establishment of a limited number of special fellowships in the natural sciences, to be awarded only to young men of exceptional talent and originality.

Russia Casts 'Red' Shadow Across Japan

Tokyo's Fear of Communism and Air Raids Likely to Hold It in Check

Army Not Yet Ready

Absorption of China Through Manchuria Thought Sure However to Continue

In the following dispatch, Mr. Bess, formerly correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Tokyo and now its resident correspondent in Moscow, draws from his ten years' experience in the Far East in interpreting a new phase of Russo-Japanese relations.*

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Two imponderables are the factors which are likely to determine whether Japan will precipitate a war with Soviet Russia after the present process of modernizing the Japanese Army has been completed, in the opinion of Dr Bruce Hopper, assistant professor of government at Harvard University, who has spent the past several months in a first-hand survey of Russia's relations with Japan and other Asiatic countries. To gather materials, Professor Hopper has traveled extensively in Russia, Manchuria, China, Japan, Persia and Turkey, and has coöperated with Asiatic scholars in all these countries.

These imponderables are Japan's fear of Communism, which amounts to an obsession, and Japan's concern about the danger of aerial attacks upon her cities from Eastern Siberia.

Whether the Japanese political and social system really is threatened by a Communist uprising, Professor Hopper is not prepared to say. He is inclined to believe the threat is not serious. But the "Communism complex" of Japan's leaders is a fact which may be the determining factor in aggravating or preventing a war with Russia.

As for danger from air raids, he does not believe the Japanese take this seriously at present.

Two Years of Peace

In any case, Japan's army cannot be modernized sufficiently for a war with Russia in less than 18 months or two years, Professor Hopper estimates. It seems safe to predict that there will be no Russo-Japanese war during that period. But a modern army is not necessary to carry out Japan's aims in China, which are developing at a tremendous rate.

"I believe the Japanese aim at nothing less than a treaty with China, which will place a Japanese High Commissioner at Nanking," said Professor Hopper. "The Japanese intend to establish a political and economic control over China not dissimilar to the relationship between Great Britain and India, or France and Indo-China. Japanese appetites have grown tremendously since the occupation of Manchuria, and are not now limited to anything less than effective control of all China."

It has been a cause for wonder to ll close observers in the Far East, Professor Hopper said, that Great Britain has accepted so placidly Japan's developing plans for control over China, where British interests surpass those of any other western country. One is compelled to believe, he said, that the British Government sees no way to prevent Japan's expansion into China, and is pre-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Brothers Winging Way Over Atlantic To Native Warsaw

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 29 (AP)—Benjamin and Joseph Adamowicz swept skyward from Harbor Grace Airport at 6:26 a. m. today on their projected transatlantic flight to Warsaw, Poland. Their plane had been refueled with 610 gallons of gasoline.

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Mixed weather conditions over Ireland await Benjamin and Joseph Adamowicz, brothers attempting a transatlantic flight. If their plane, headed for Warsaw, crosses the southern part of Ireland it will encounter conditions generally favorable for flying. In the northern part of the island, notably about Galway, heavy clouds threatened rain.

Farming Shows Gain In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Farming in British Columbia showed some recovery from the depression in the last year, according to the annual report of the provincial department of agriculture. This showed a total agricultural production in the last year of $36,292,077, an increase of $1,918,151, or 5.58 per cent over the total for the previous year.

A slight hardening of prices, particularly in the fruit industry, is noted in the report. An unfavorable trade balance in agricultural products continued during the year, imports totaling $10,286,000 and exports $6,436,000. Imports decreased in the year by $84,994 and exports increased $641,605.

Hull Warns Reich on Moratorium; Germany Faces Foreign Trade Crisis

Low Cost of Production Needed by Industry to Develop Exports

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 29—As Washington published the sharp interchange of notes with Berlin on the latter's declaration of a moratorium on foreign debt payments, Herr Rudolf Hess, Reich Minister Without Portfolio, speaking on the economic situation, declared National Socialist Germany is anxious to continue its exchange of goods with other countries. Interstate trade, he explained, made for mutual understanding and peace.

Nevertheless, he went on, a successful boycott would compel Germany to do all it could to make itself independent of foreign countries. If Germany failed to get materials from abroad, then "it should be known abroad that if we really decide to make ourselves independent of foreign countries, then we shall do it with that determination characteristic of Germany when it considers its existence threatened."

The world should be ready for a surprise if the boycott continued, he added, and the disastrous effects be greater for other countries than for Germany.

Major Alternatives Faced

Experts here see Germany faced with two alternatives. Either it must devaluate its currency to a level more or less equivalent to that of England or the United States, or it must, by arbitrary decree, reduce all internal prices, wages and "Forderungen" (outstanding claims of all sorts) to this level, if the mark is to remain stabilized at its present official exchange rate.

One or other of these drastic actions is necessary in view of Germany's financial and economic situation. This has been bad for many years past. In fact, ever since the inflation period, it has caused misgiv-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

To Pay or Not to Pay

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Cordell Hull
American Secretary of State

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht
President of the Reichsbank

Secretary Demands Equal Share for Americans in Reich's Payments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—The United States Government in a strongly worded note made public this morning, took sharp exception to Germany's excuses for suspension of foreign debt service, placed the blame squarely on National Socialist policies and insisted that American holders of German obligations receive the same treatment accorded to nationals of any other country.

By this action, the United States aligned itself with Great Britain and France in protesting against the suspension and questioning the good faith of Germany's financial plight. But that it will follow the British lead to the extent of retaliatory measures, is considered in responsible quarters to be extremely unlikely.

As a matter of fact all indications at present are that United States action will be limited strictly to efforts to prevent discrimination against American holders of German securities affected by the debt service suspension. This attitude is based, first, on the fact that there is little this Government is in a position to do, and second the still more compelling consideration of a favorable trade balance with Germany.

Arguments Held Untenable

With powerful influences in the Administration concentrating on the problem of expanding the country's foreign trade there is firm resistance to any action which would upset trade with a nation buying more from it than it does from the other. So long as the trade balance with Germany remains favorable, it appears likely that it will be put first whenever a choice must be made.

But this factor by no means minimizes the Administration's scorn for the German arguments on which that Government predicates suspension. The United States' note

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Bankless Classes Get Needed Help In Credit Unions

Federal Charters Promise Much Wider Opportunity, Secretary Says

A Henry Ford has come to the banking field. The coming of the automobile with the advent of the old Model T furnished a parallel to the promise which the credit union movement now holds out to the masses with the passage in Washington of the Sheppard Bill making possible the formation of credit unions under federal charter.

Mr. Roy F. Bergengren secretary of the Credit Union Extension Bureau, in an exclusive statement to the Monitor today, points out that when Henry Ford first put his Model T into mass production he took the automobile out of the luxury class and put it into the hands of the people.

In the past, says Mr. Bergengren, the credit union has been demonstrating the practicality of bringing bank credit to the workers. In thousands of industries throughout the country where credit unions have been set up by employees, certain definite results have been obtained and unmistakable proofs advanced.

Mr. Bergengren briefly outlined the work of the credit union. When a credit union is formed in an industry or a community there is in effect a link forged between the banks and the bankless masses. With their own officers elected the workers deposit their own money. These deposits are used to make short term loans to members.

Definite Results Shown

In every instance where a credit union has been successfully established, Mr. Bergengren states, certain definite results have followed. The loan shark has been banished. Confidence is established among the workers by the knowledge that they have their own bank to which they can turn in an emergency. And this confidence, says Mr. Bergengren, is mirrored in a more stable purchasing power and a better conception of true thrift.

Mr. Bergengren points to the tremendous growth of the credit union movement during the past year as a potent sign of what may be expected under the new law. For in the last six months some 500 credit unions have been organized.

This growth, Mr. Bergengren explains, was made despite the fact that in 10 states there are no laws to permit the formation of credit unions. And in some other states, though the law exists, unfriendliness and opposition defeat the ends of the measure. In other states, such as Massachusetts, says Mr. Bergengren, where there has been friendly and helpful coöperation, the greatest growth has been made.

Opportunity to Expand

Under the new law credit union organization will come under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Under this administration, says Mr. Bergengren, are the 12 land banks covering the nation. In this set-up not only do the credit unions have the opportunity to expand, but they are under the supervision of men who are thoroughly

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Social Security Is Next Step In New Deal, President Shows; Asks People to Judge Results

Merging of Relief and Recovery Into Reconstruction Is Benefiting All, He Reports to Nation by Radio in Reviewing His Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Social security is to be the next great slogan of the Roosevelt Administration.

That development was made abundantly clear by the address sent into every corner of the United States last night on the wings of wireless from the oval room in the White House, and reëmphasized today by the final actions of the President as he cleared his desk for a month's vacation on the high seas.

The President summarized and defended the course of his extraordinarily eventful Administration thus far in his address last night. He did so in the easy, informal style which has made the miracle of radio particularly advantageous to the spreading of his personality and ideas. But instead of stopping there he lifted the curtain further on what he plans to make the next important phase of his Administration: The gradual merging of the two preliminary steps of Relief and Recovery, into the last of the "three R's"—reconstruction.

America Emerges

As America emerges from the depths of material and moral crisis, Mr. Roosevelt apparently feels it must be given the hope that stronger bulwarks will be erected in future against the recurrence of such a disaster.

"We seek," he declared, "the security of the men, women and children of the nation."

The three immediate steps to achieve this objective, as he sees them, are:

1. The security that comes from better homes.
2. The security that comes from better utilization of natural resources.
3. The security that comes from social insurance.

President Roosevelt's last night speech left him with a number of major decisions still to make, particularly action on the farm moratorium bill, the railway labor pension bill, and the appointment of officials to various new big commissions.

Seek to End Steel Case

The past few days have made it easier for Mr. Roosevelt to take his holiday. They have produced machinery to settle the steel controversy and a pattern for meeting similar potential industrial disputes in his month's absence; they have put the allied war debt issues pretty much on the shelf, following the latest note from Great Britain; they have seen the Darrow-NRA row culminate in a grand display of verbal pyrotechnics, and they have seen the launching of what is—to all effects—the beginning of the fall political campaign in a succession of "non-political" speeches being made by Mr. Roosevelt's aides in all parts of the country, particularly the West.

The text of the President's Address Is on Page 4

The Monitor Index

Friday, June 29, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

The Home Forum ... 7
The War Out
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 12
Weather ... 13
Events Tonight ... 13
Radio Time-Table ... 13
Daily Features ... 15
Editorials ... 16

Things Present

It's the proper equipment available at a moment's notice that makes an outdoor picnic easy and enjoyable. Many hints are included in "Taking the Next Meal Outdoors," on the Women's Activities Page.

Can increased air fleets and bigger navies prevent war? Why have the powers abandoned hope for early disarmament? Two vital questions that are answered in the first editorial on the back page.

Members of the Monitor Camera Club contribute another group of snapshots on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, News of Art, Music and the Theater Page, Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, and News of the Week at a Glance.

Cotton Ties Record To Win British Open: Brews, 288, Second

SANDWICH, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Henry Cotton, 27-year-old British professional, today won the British open golf championship with a 72-hole aggregate of 283, tying the record for the tournament created in 1932 by Gene Sarazen.

After setting a record-breaking pace for his first two rounds, with a 67 and a 65, Cotton stuck his third round this morning in par 72 and faltered on the final round, taking a 79. He missed a three-foot putt on the final green in his bid to break Sarazen's record, but his victory nevertheless ended a 10-year winning streak by Americans.

Trailed by a gallery of 5000 stampeding and cheering Britons, Cotton went into the final round with a 10-stroke lead over the field. The pressure of the terrific pace of his previous rounds coupled with shouting, bothersome crowd combined almost to cause the Englishman's collapse.

Cotton won the title with five strokes to spare, finishing that many shots ahead of Sid Brews, professional at the Durban Golf Club in Natal, S. A., who finished in second place with two great rounds of 70 and 71 for an aggregate of 288.

The four invading professionals from the United States finished far down the list. Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot Australian, and Macdonald Smith, the veteran Scot now playing from Nashville, Tenn., were tied with totals of 292. Kirkwood shot a smart third round 69 and 73 on his last round. Smith had a handsome pair of par 72s.

Denny Shute, the American defender of the title, wound up 18 shots behind Cotton while Gene Sarazen trailed the new champion by 19 strokes. Shute had final rounds of 80 and 78 for 301 while Sarazen carded a 74 and an 80 for 302.

Police Cars Cast Air Net Over Boston

Fleet to Be Equipped With One-Way Radio Now, Two-Way Later

Will Block Escape Against Criminals

Fleet Covering 60 Sectors, Able to Respond to Call Within Two Minutes

Boston's police department will take the air next week . . . by means of radio waves. On the word "go" from the Police Commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, 64 cruising cars, equipped with the latest short-wave receiving sets, will scatter to strategic points throughout the city, there to keep a listening ear 24 hours of the day.

And thereafter, the Boston police department is prepared to guarantee, upon a call from any citizen, to have two officers at the point of call within two minutes.

This is made possible by dividing the city into about 60 sectors with a patrol car constantly cruising in each. If a citizen wishes to call an officer, all he has to do is say "police" into his telephone. Instantaneously police headquarters at Boston will be connected and the message broadcast to all cruising cars. In two minutes or less an officer will be there.

Operators In Training

Already especially chosen patrolmen are being trained for operation of the radio-equipped cars. More than 100 attended the first session of a police radio school at the headquarters yesterday. Those on day duty attended night classes and those on night duty went to class during the day. They must learn a code by which messages will be kept from any but police.

There are in Boston 58 points of entry or exit, two of them by water. When police are advised of a crime, every outlet can be plugged within two minutes. The cruising car sectors are so arranged that no outlet is farther away than a two minutes drive. At the two water outlets there will be two patrol boats, also equipped with the short-wave receiving sets. Each officer in the patrol cars will be instructed as to which post he is to cover.

For further protection the police have two signal towers, at strategic points, where officers will be on constant lookout. At each end of the new East Boston Tunnel there also will be stationed patrolmen ready to cut off possible escape. These posts will be connected by direct telephone and eventually, if practical a radio will be installed.

Will Be Elaborated

But the crackle of electricity sending out the first messages of the department marks only the beginning of what local officials say will be one of the most modern and efficient police radio systems in the country.

The present one-way radio is temporary. It is to serve until the General Electric Company is able to secure equipment for the two-way radio which is expected to be installed by the middle of 1935.

In explaining how the Boston police department was able to obtain the one-way radio, Mr. Hultman said that the General Electric Company after being awarded the contract for the two-way job, could not secure and install the equipment within the time-limit specified in the contract.

As a result, the department threatened to cancel the bid. In order to prevent this, the General Electric agreed to install the one-way radio in half of the cars with the understanding that they would be supplanted by the two-ways without extra cost to the department when the equipment was available.

Two-Way Will Come Later

With this two-way equipment, both the police headquarters and their officers in cruising cars will be able to converse back and forth as one would with a telephone.

After all, Commissioner Hultman says, a one-way radio is better than no radio at all. Of course it is impossible to have the present system on as efficient basis as the one which will follow later, he says.

There will be some conflictions of wavelengths, it was revealed. But Lieut. Timothy A. J. Hayes, director of the police signal service, who is said to have planned the proposed two-way radio for the department, declares that arrangements will be made with the police of towns who have wavelengths conflicting with Boston police radio whereby certain signals will give departments the right of "wave" in an emergency broadcast.

As the new radio system for the Boston police nears completion, just so much is the criminal's chance of committing a crime and escaping diminishing. Other cities and towns already using the radio equipped cars report considerable decreases in crime.

Louisiana Rejects Amendment

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29 (AP)—The Louisiana House of Representatives today followed the Senate's lead in voting against ratification of the national child labor amendment, when it defeated, 21 yeas to 69 nays, a concurrent resolution calling for ratification. A similar resolution was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

Steel Truce Reached Quietly

Odyssey of President Nears

Ban Placed on Silver Export

Treasury Reports Shipments of White Metal to Indefinite Destinations—Steel Mediation Board Starts Work—Johnson Stands Ground

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Smashing through the steel-Labor dispute with a swift and promising settlement, President Roosevelt today hung up an all-time record for volume of administrative accomplishments.

As sweltering newspaper men struggled to keep up with the swift succession of events, Mr. Roosevelt and his officials saw their pre-vacation task melting away before intensive activity and the hour for the presidential departure finally set for Sunday evening.

Making this possible was, first of all, the steel strike settlement which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, prepared for the President with a minimum of fuss and ballyhoo. In fact, so quietly and so skillfully had she moved that few were aware, when the settlement was announced, that negotiations had even advanced beyond the preliminary stages.

In the meantime the first presidential "fireside" radio talk of months, a sharp note to Germany protesting suspension of debt service payments, an embargo on silver exports, another scene in the Darrow versus NRA controversy, and speculation over the personnel of the new stock market control commission kept Washington seething with activity at a rate unprecedented even for New Deal days.

* * *

Steel Strike Settlement: President Roosevelt announced the strike settlement in an executive order revealing that Miss Perkins had obtained from the steel operators an agreement more liberal and more favorable to labor than he had himself been able to obtain from the automobile manufacturers, three months ago.

The order also set up a mediation board as provided in the agreement. Wasting no time, the board, meeting with Miss Perkins this morning, expected to have its organization and staff completed tomorrow and to start studying the background of steel's knotty labor problems the following day.

The unexpected and rather startling feature of the settlement as outlined in the executive order was a provision prescribing majority rule for collective bargaining in the steel industry. This had been one of Labor's demands which it had generally been supposed the industry would flatly refuse to accept. In the comparable automobile labor situation this also had been a labor demand, but President Roosevelt finally imposed proportional representation in the settlement.

Although the steel industry is thus provided with a mediation board and with rules governing the progress of mediation proceedings, Miss Perkins made it plain that there should not be too much optimism. She said neither party had signed any agreement. What has been accomplished is simply the verbal acquiescence of both parties to a system of handling disputes. Miss Perkins declined even to say whether there had been any agreement to abide by the decisions of the new steel labor relations board.

In fact so vague are features of the situation that some quarters consider the settlement merely the prelude to even more serious troubles. But the fact remains that a similar document has warded off recurrent strike troubles in the automobile industry; that a mediation board has been set up; that majority representation has been accepted in theory.

The question raised most acutely is what majority representation will mean. It is possible that operators agreed only because they believe they will be able to obtain a majority vote for their company unions. In such an event the national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be completely wiped out of the industry. The company will deal only with representatives of the majority of its employees. The minority will have no representation in collective bargaining.

* * *

Harriman Mills: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, seriously embarrassed by Department of Justice refusal to institute legal proceedings against the Harriman Mills in Harriman, Tenn., nevertheless decided to stand his ground and announced that he will not consider restoring the Blue Eagle to the mill until it meets his conditions. In the meantime the mill is idle and more than 600 employees are out of work.

Announcement of the Department of Justice by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, put a new light on the whole controversy. It was the department's opinion that the facts in the case do not justify action against the mills. Which is equivalent to saying that as far the legal branch of the Government is concerned the Harriman company is not guilty of violating its code.

And yet because General Johnson is of the opinion that they are violating the code, and because General Johnson has the legal power to punish a recalcitrant industry by removing its Blue Eagle, the mill has been put out of business. Thus it appears that the NRA has the power to penalize business and industry for offences which in the eyes of the law are no offences at all. This is the sort of thing which makes a lot of observers wonder about the NRA.

* * *

Silver Embargo: The Treasury's swift overnight silver embargo is something of a mystery. Mr. Henry W. Morgenthau Jr., the Secretary, this morning described inexplicable silver shipments with the indefinite destination in one instance of "to London or Bombay" and another "to Vancouver and return."

On hearing of these speculative activities he got in touch with the President and five minutes later issued his proclamation. He emphasized that the order would be so interpreted as not to interfere with any legitimate business activities.

The embargo is similar to the gold embargo of last year. It is designed to prevent speculators shipping silver to foreign markets and there selling it back to the United States Government. A recent federal tax of 50 per cent levied on profits in silver trading on domestic markets is held responsible for the present efforts to export silver followed by the embargo.

* * *

"Joe" Kennedy Considered: Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, athletic, genial young Bostonian, was at the White House again. His name is connected with the choice of members for the important stock market control board.

Mr. Kennedy accompanied the Roosevelt special campaign train in 1931 in its swing around the circle; he was a heavy financial contributor to the Roosevelt primary and national campaign expenses, and he is a close acquaintance of Mr. James Roosevelt, the President's son who—by the way—is making a hurried trip to Washington just before the President sails.

Mr. Roosevelt is postponing his departure from Saturday to Sunday for this visit, which may have something to do with Mr. Kennedy's candidacy. The names of Ferdinand Pecora, James M. Landis and George C. Mathews (both of the latter members of the Federal Trade Commission), have also been heard in connection with this commission.

A heavy argument against Mr. Kennedy's appointment is his participation in one of the so-called "alcohol stock pools" of the 1933 bull market as revealed by Mr. Pecora's investigations. Though described at the time as a capitalist and banker, Mr. Kennedy is also known as a market operator and participated in just such a pool as that which is now made illegal.

* * *

Darrow Versus NRA: Mr. Clarence Darrow has fired his parting shot at his old enemy, General Johnson, has deposited his board's third and last formal blast against the NRA with President Roosevelt, and has left the turmoil of Washington for what he hopes will be a more peaceful spot. Mr. Darrow himself did not wait a moment later than necessary. When his report was received at the White House he resigned his chairmanship of the National Recovery Review Board, turning it over to Mr. W. A. Neal to hold until the board officially dissolves on Sunday. But before this he had fired the following at the NRA:

"When criticized public servants can find no recourse but to misstate, pervert, distort and falsify the criticisms brought against them, a doubt must arise in every considering mind of the sincerity of both servant and service.

"Anyone that will compare what the board actually said in that document with General Johnson's and Mr. Richberg's distortions of what is said, will have all the answer we care to make. The result will not be exhilarating to those that insist upon candor, accuracy and intellectual honesty in public officers, but it will effectually dispose of this unedifying controversy."

To which General Johnson retorted:

"I love Clarence Darrow for his flair for the underdog. He was the greatest jury lawyer of his time and perhaps of all time. Even in the twilight of his powers, I don't know a man with whom I would rather spend an idle hour talking about the Piltdown man or even the little man. But, as a finder of fact, he is what is left of the greatest criminal lawyer of our time. Dear Clarence, requiescat in pace."

* * *

Temperature: Even though he made his address to the nation from an air-cooled White House room, Mr. Roosevelt interpolated in his radio address last night that it was hot. As a matter of fact the temperatures were high in the 90's yesterday and today, with 77 the lowest last night as Mr. Roosevelt worked till 2 a. m. Mr. Roosevelt agrees with a long line of other Presidents in complaining of George Washington's choice of the site of the steaming national capital.

Indecent Films Denounced

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—A resolution denouncing "indecent motion pictures" was adopted at the nineteenth annual convention of the Atlantic District of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states here yesterday after its approval at a laymens' session.

News Item—Roosevelt Bars Political Talks by Aides

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cheap Production Needed in Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, but only after the world economic crisis had reproduced its effects on German export trade, did it begin to give serious cause for alarm."

For some years, Germany, though shackled with enormous payments for reparations, was able to continue on foreign loans. The later postponement of transfers of amortization and interest charges on these loans gave something of a respite to Germany (the moratorium on foreign debts involves an aggregate of more than 6,000,000,000 marks —$2,400,000,000 at present rates), but even this has not changed the situation fundamentally.

Adverse Trade Balance

If Germany's reparation payments and its public and private foreign debts were wiped out tomorrow, the problem of the stability of the mark still remains.

This is due to Germany's adverse trade balance, which will, in 1934, amount to 300,000,000 marks ($120,000,000 at present rates), if the present monthly deficit of 25,000,000 marks continues. The effect of this on the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Reichsbank has been catastrophic. The coverage of the mark has dropped to below 3 per cent, an impossible level under existing conditions.

Germany's budget for 1934-35 is balanced at 6,400,000,000 marks ($2,560,000,000 approximately), but the present fight against unemployment means a mortgaging of the future to the extent of thousands of millions of marks.

Under such conditions, it is also obvious that its chances of foreign credits at reasonable interest rates are small.

Cheap Production Needed

This country is primarily dependent upon exports. Therefore, one of its greatest needs is cheap production, so that it can compete with the other leading industrial exporting states of the world. But this it cannot do as long as the mark remains at its present high level in relation to other world currencies.

Germany's price level is today among the highest in the world. Its wholesale trade index is 96, while the indexes of its competitors are, Czechoslovakia (after the recent devaluation) 91, Great Britain 65, the United States 64, and Japan 49.

Will devaluation of the mark give the necessary impetus to Germany's export trade? Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, has resolutely fought against any devaluation, on the ground that such a measure could only be temporarily beneficial. But he is opposed by an influential section of industrialists and certain Cabinet Ministers who see in devaluation the only escape.

Such an action would undoubtedly weaken the Government's popularity among the masses, especially among the lower middle class upon whom it depends for support, since the thought of devaluation brings with it the specter of inflation.

Party Leaders Cautious

For this reason, the National Socialist leaders are naturally chary about adopting such a policy and instead are reported to be considering the other alternative, a general sinking of the level of prices, wages and indebtednesses by dictatorial measures.

Past experience of such action is not encouraging. Wages can easily be reduced, but in a country like Germany with its highly organized cartels and trusts, the fall in the price level would be much more difficult. Former Chancellor Heinrich Bruening's attempt to reduce salaries and wages 10 per cent is still remembered here in Germany.

If the necessary depressed level in wages, prices, etc., is impossible, then devaluation is the only alternative.

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Plea for Fiction Reading As Student Training Aid Made to Home Economists

Los Angeles Specialist Says Family Troubles Due Often to Failure in Home Making and Unwise Use of Leisure Time

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—The better type of fiction found a strong defender in Mr. Ernest G. Osborne, associate in parent education at Teachers College, Columbia University, speaking before the American Home Economics Association here today. His stand in deprecating the reaction against fiction was seen by delegates at the conference as in strong contradistinction to the advice of educators and other leaders of thought that history, biography and works on social science were preferable to this type of reading.

Mr. Osborne declared that the better type of fiction possessed very real value in providing an understanding of human relationships. Novelists, he said, gain a better hold on students in his classes than do psychologists and sociologists because their work affords a development for the reader through vicarious experience. This is an aid in training students who are interested in the guidance of children and adults, he held. It enables them to interpret new situations about which, otherwise, they would have no knowledge.

"There has been a reaction against fiction," Mr. Osborne continued, "because of the social science tendency to be very scientific in their treatment of family relationships. But it can't be done that way. Family relationships can never be understood merely through descriptive and quantitative measurements."

Has Helped Many

The Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles has helped 12,000 clients in the four years since its establishment, Dr. Paul Popenoe, director of the institute and secretary of the Human Betterment Foundation, author and lecturer, told another group of home economists, meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel for luncheon today.

Through its three departments—Public Education, Personal Service and Research—it is organized to give out as much as possible of the available information expected to contribute to successful married and family life, Dr. Popenoe said. Its staff of eight counsellors in home economics has helped to disclose that a lack of harmony in family relationships frequently arises from "failure of competent home-making and failure to use leisure time wisely," he added.

The progress of the American design movement was discussed by Miss Helen Cornelius, associate editor of Harper's Bazaar, and director of fashions, at a session on "Textiles and Clothing."

French Labels

"Design does not necessarily come from France or from any one country," she said. "The buying habits of the American women are changing to a great extent, due to economic conditions, and women have been educated to appreciate beauty for itself, regardless of the designer's name. There are designers in this country—in New York, California, Chicago—who are doing very good work.

"This does not mean we can do without France. France has something very worth while to offer us, but the French label, generally speaking, has been cheapened by overpopularization."

An address by Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges, chairman of the Advertising Federation of America, on the help advertising can give the nation in its efforts to lift itself out of the economic depression featured the late afternoon session yesterday.

"The advertising industry will lead us out of this depression as surely as the automobile led us out of the panic of 1907," he said, adding that in his opinion, President Roosevelt was the most brilliant advertising man in the world because of the way he had presented the New Deal.

"Family relations," is a subject occupying the major interest of many of the teachers, consultants and research workers at the convention. What was said to be the largest group luncheon at any of the meetings this week was held at the Governor Clinton Hotel yesterday, when this subject was discussed. The majority of those at this luncheon were elementary and secondary school teachers.

"I can't see how you can fail to teach children family relationships if you teach them food and clothing," Dr. Lemo T. Dennis, field specialist for the association, told them. "Family relationships are integrated with all other things we teach in the secondary schools."

Trip Cost $25 Each

The sum of $25 for the total expenses of coming to New York from Bedford, Ohio, paying one's expenses while here and returning to Bedford, sets a new precedent in budgeting, in the opinion of many delegates to the conference. But this is how each of the high school boys and the girl president of their Home Economics Club, Miss Helen Parker, has managed it.

"We came in two automobiles," Miss Parker said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Our share of expenses for gas and oil amounted to about $2.50 an individual. We allowed $1 a day for food. At first we rode everywhere in a taxicab. Then we discovered how much cheaper the subway is. Of course there have been several invitations to meals, and Mr. C. W. Ramsey, manager of the Governor Clinton, has been most hospitable in inviting us to be his guests.

"Of course, the $25 doesn't leave us much except for necessities—though I did buy a dress," she added with a smile. "But I can honestly say I have never had so much fun on $25."

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Massachusetts Ranks Fourth in U. S. Record Of Highway Safety

Only two other states and the District of Columbia offer highway safety records for 1933 equal to or better than that of Massachusetts, the National Safety Council at Washington advised the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety today. The two states are Rhode Island, which had the best record for the country, and South Dakota.

The rating is based on the number of fatalities for every 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed. Applying the computation used in Massachusetts, of 12 miles a gallon of gasoline, this would mean the number of fatalities for every 120,000,000 miles of operation.

Rhode Island's rating was 9.6, while that of Massachusetts was 15. The other New England states trailed as follows: Vermont 16.3; Maine 18.8; Connecticut 18.9; New Hampshire 21.6.

In respect to population the motor fatality rate in Massachusetts also was outstanding.

Bankless Masses Obtain 'a Ford'

(Continued from Page 1)

conversant with the soundness and equity of the credit union idea.

Mr. A. S. Goss, the Land Bank Commissioner, is in entire sympathy with the credit-union movement and is cognizant of the possibilities that lie therein. Already 12 credit unions have been formed among the employees of the 12 land banks and there is also a credit union of the employees of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

Mr. Bergengren confidently declares that the coming of the credit union as an organization under federal charter is one of the most important phases of the New Deal. It exemplifies, he says, the desire on the part of the Administration to reach the little fellow. And the credit union will reach that little fellow as nothing else has done.

The bill, Mr. Bergengren states, had the open backing of President Roosevelt. And so patently sound and right was it in its purposes that opposition to it did not dare show its hand.

Credit union organization, declared Mr. Bergengren, should go forward in the near future at a rate four times as great as the present rate, which has been so encouraging.

This is the reason, he says, that the banks are now going to come to the little fellow. The credit union will be the link between the big banks and the bankless masses.

This is the reason, he declares, that he is able to say that a Henry Ford has come to the banking field.

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He Sailed With the Birds

Wide World — Richard C. du Pont and His Sail Plane — The Christian Science Monitor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Standard Bearer

Stigmatized by Mr. Curley as a "shop-worn nonentity," Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Cole has, nevertheless, received the Democratic pre-primary indorsement for the Governorship. Mr. Curley's metaphors have grown more mellow, however, and yesterday General Cole was alluded to by the leonine former Mayor as "some person of pleasing appearance and affable manner." This mellowing may be a harbinger of what General Cole is certain will happen, namely that sooner or later Mr. Curley will disband his army, repair the party breach and indorse the Democratic ticket with all his might and main.

General Cole

* * *

In politics since before the turn of the century, and almost as long a military man, General Cole, as he moved about his Bellevue headquarters, looked more the soldier than the politician.

"Support Roosevelt"

Questioned as to which planks in the Democratic platform he would prosecute with most zeal, he insisted he respected every board and nail in the whole structure. He revealed: the Democratic campaign will be fought mainly under the slogan of "Support Roosevelt," that he is an ardent exponent of the police unification idea, that he believes the Legislature did wrong in refusing public utilities commission power to regulate utility holding companies, and that he believes the Roosevelt policies are in the main temporary and presumably should be.

No Money for Destitute

Into the hurly-burly of the Senate, speeding to clear its calendar, was read "House Bill No. 604." Eighteen voices roared it down. Its defeat caused no ripple of interest. Yet that bill was a mercy bill. The legislators had voted to restore salaries to city employees and to themselves, they had voted support for cities and towns; they had voted to indemnify men whose cars had been damaged by wild deer. The author of House Bill No. 604 believed there might be some money for destitute workers, who had been injured at their work, who had paid premiums to insurance companies for protection, but who had seen their premiums wiped out by these very companies going bankrupt. Some 26 companies providing workmen's compensation have folded up in Massachusetts.

Though the Ways and Means Committee had voted unanimously for this measure to indemnify these workers, the Senate roared it out of court, following a brief speech against it by Senator Nicholson. There was no strong lobby for House Bill No. 604.

Boxes Packed

Today or tomorrow that stack of wooden boxes on the fourth floor of the State House should be en route to all parts of the State, carrying official bills and documents to the legislators' homes. And the legislators should be home before them. Practically all that stands between the Legislature and adjournment are three perfunctory matters. The two branches must concur on the report of the conference committees on the milk and pari-mutuel betting bills and take some action on a composite liquor bill. Other miscellaneous bills will be quickly disposed of.

The milk control bill, as finally molded by the conference committee, sets up a board with power to regulate both producer and retail prices. Probably the Governor will veto this measure on the grounds that it puts the State in the price-fixing business.

* * *

Ely Silent on Betting

The pari-mutuel bill, as finally fashioned by the conference committee, makes betting on horse and dog races legal in every county that so votes. The attitude of the Governor on this measure has not been foreshadowed.

* * *

At least two highly controversial referendums will probably confront the people at the polls next fall. One will ask the electorate to pass judgment on the pari-mutuel betting bill, the other will ask for a similar expression on the issue of unification of the police. Whether or not these matters appear on the ballot depends upon the ability of their sponsors to procure sufficient names on the initiative petitions now being circulated.

Tie Blocks Economy

A tie vote in the Senate definitely killed Mayor Mansfield's bill, which would have given him the right to continue in force throughout 1935 two-thirds of the pay reductions of Boston employees. Now these employees may expect to receive full salary restoration on Jan. 1, 1935.

* * *

The pari-mutuel betting bill has dazzled legislators with hopes of big revenue, track promoters with hopes of big profits, and sportsmen with hopes of big winnings. It is a bright picture, but one that Connecticut is turning sadly to the wall. The gilt on its frame is peeling for Col. Michael W. Delaney, owner and operator of Cherry Park, in Avon, Conn. Colonel Delaney will close the track for the 1934 season. Lack of interest, poor attendance, reveal the reasons.

* * *

Legislators Cheat Selves

Legislators got a blow yesterday. Through a misadventure in drawing the act intended to restore one-third of their own salary reductions, the legislators discover that they will receive but a one-sixth restoration. This means that they will receive a restoration of but $33, instead of $66 as anticipated. The Massachusetts Legislature is still one of the best paid in the nation.

Governor Ely, who is, perhaps, prouder of the financial standing of Massachusetts than of any other contribution of his four-year administration, today refused to sign the law establishing a 48-hour week for county and state employees in correctional institutions. Increase in state expenditures was the reason given. Though evidence was submitted allegedly showing that some of these employees now are on call 100 hours a week, and though shorter hours represent one of the essentials of recovery in industry, the State will not set its own house in order.

Ralph M. Blagden.

New Monitor Hour For Radio Interviews

MR. ERWIN D. CANHAM, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next Monitor Interview series, Saturday, June 30, at the new time of 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, July 7, Miss Aimée Burdett Dawes, Editor of the Young Folks' and Children's Pages of The Christian Science Monitor, will be heard at the same time over the same stations.

Mrs. Gribsby Heads Tri Delt

NORFOLK, Va., June 29—Mrs. J. D. Gribsby of Denver, was elected president of Delta Delta Delta, national college sorority, yesterday at the closing business session of the triennial convention, which has been in session since Saturday. Other officers elected and installed included Mrs. Cornelius Betten, Ithaca, N. Y., secretary, and Miss Isable Hallet, Boston, marshal.

Annuities
H. S. Cushing
ROOM 1216 100 MILK STREET
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Phone Hancock 6200

Boston-New York
$3 NRA
Leave Daily
309 Tremont St. Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st St., New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A.M.—1 P.M.—10 P.M. and 12 Midnight
Chicago $16.50
Washington $7.75
Lowest Rates Everywhere
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A New York hotel, of special appeal to Monitor readers. An environment and service particularly pleasant. Convenient to every point of interest.
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
$3 DAILY
The SHELTON
Lexington Ave. and 49th St.
New York

Check Shows du Pont Entitled to Glider Distance Record

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Examination of the instruments carried in the sailplane Mr. Richard C. du Pont used on his 155-mile flight last Monday in the national soaring contests today revealed that the Wilmington, Del., youth had fulfilled all requirements for the establishment of an official international distance record.

Dr. Karl O. Lange, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology weather bureau at the principal take-off field, said today he had completed calibration of the sail plane's barograph.

The instruments revealed that the craft had reached an altitude of 4635 feet, 85 feet short of the American altitude record of 4780 feet set in 1932 by Jack O'Meara of New York City.

The instruments' record showed that du Pont also had fulfilled the requirements for a "D" class gliding license.

Don't Save That Egg Spot
Take it off when you're washing your silver. Just a quick rub with a little of Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth and it's gone. This handy cleaner also keeps white woodwork, tile, porcelain, chromium, nickel, pewter and mirrors ever shining and bright. And it never, never scratches.
Send for a free sample jar
J. A. WRIGHT & CO. Inc.
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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

The PERFECT OIL for all SALAD DRESSINGS

MAZOLA
SALAD OIL FROM CORN
EXCELLENT for COOKING

Away with "COOK-STOVE BLUES"

COOKING hot, heavy foods for breakfast is wearying work. Why not give your family a treat, and save yourself time and toil? Serve Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Delicious, nourishing, and ready in a jiffy!

Kellogg's are economical, too. Many servings cost only a few pennies. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Kellogg's NRA
FOR CONVENIENCE

Do men eat cake at lunch?
OK! High in popularity is
DRAKE'S *silver pound* CAKE
Take a tip and have plenty of Drake's Cake in the house—tastes like mother used to bake, because it is baked with the very same kind of ingredients.

Don't buy sugar blindfolded
SOME sugars are sold in unnamed paper bags. You take a chance on their quality, cleanliness and purity.
Avoid risks and disappointments by buying Domino Pure Cane Sugars—always packed for cleanliness and convenience in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags. The name Domino is your guarantee of highest quality *pure cane sugars*, refined in U. S. A. Always uniform, full weight and dependable.
Ask your grocer for Domino sugars by name and you'll get the finest.
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Domino Pure Cane Sugars
Refined in U S A

$40,000,000 Steal Blocked By Sinclair Dealers

Motor Oil bootleggers steal $40,000,000 annually from the public on short measure. So says the American Automobile Association which recently investigated oil bootlegging in a large city. Out of 100 service stations where oil was purchased by A. A. A. investigators, 79 gave short measure—40 substituted an inferior oil—and 63 substituted oil of the wrong grade!

The conditions discovered by the Automobile Association do not exist when you stop at a Sinclair station. Sinclair dealers have blocked this $40,000,000 steal by selling Sinclair Motor Oils in Tamper-Proof cans. These cans are filled and sealed at Sinclair refineries. Each can is actually *over*-size to make sure you get full measure! And the patented opener which the dealer uses wrecks the can beyond further use.

Ask for Sinclair Opaline or Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil in Tamper-Proof cans.

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People Are Urged to Judge New Deal by Its Effects on Themselves

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 29—The text of the radio address delivered by President Roosevelt last night follows:

My friends:

It has been several months since I have talked with you concerning the problems of government. Since January, those of us in whom you have rested responsibility have been engaged in the fulfillment of plans and policies which had been widely discussed in previous months. It seemed to us our duty not only to make the right path clear but also to tread that path.

As we review the achievements of this session of the Seventy-third Congress, it is made increasingly clear that its task was essentially that of completing and fortifying the work it had begun in March, 1933.

That was no easy task, but the Congress was equal to it. It has been well said that while there were a few exceptions this Congress displayed a greater freedom from mere partisanship than any other peace-time Congress since the administration of President Washington himself. The session was distinguished by the extent and variety of legislation enacted and by the intelligence and good will of debate upon these measures.

I mention only a few of the major enactments. It provided for the readjustment of the debt burden through the Corporate and Municipal Bankruptcy Acts and the Farm Relief Act. It lent a hand to industry by encouraging loans to solvent industries unable to secure adequate help from banking institutions. It strengthened the integrity of finance through the regulation of securities exchanges. It provided a rational method of increasing our volume of foreign trade through reciprocal trading agreements.

It strengthened our naval forces to conform with the intentions and permission of existing treaty rights. It made further advances toward peace in industry through the Labor Adjustment Act. It supplemented our agricultural policy through measures widely demanded by farmers themselves and intended to avert price destroying surpluses. It strengthened the hand of the Federal Government in its attempts to suppress gangster crime. It took definite steps toward a national housing program through an act which I signed today (Thursday) designed to encourage private capital in the rebuilding of the homes of the nation. It created a permanent federal body for the just regulation of all forms of communication, including the telephone, the telegraph and the radio.

Made Monetary System More Just

Finally, and I believe most important, it recognized, simplified and made more fair and just our monetary system, setting up standards and policies adequate to meet the necessities of modern, economic life, doing justice to both gold and silver as the metal bases behind the currency of the United States.

In the consistent development of our previous efforts toward the saving and safeguarding of our national life, I have continued to recognize three related steps:

The first was relief, because the primary concern of any government dominated by the humane ideals of democracy is the simple principle that in a land of vast resources no one should be permitted to starve. Relief was and continues to be our first consideration. It calls for large expenditures and will continue in modified form to do so for a long time to come. We may as well recognize that fact. It comes from the paralysis that arose as the after effect of that unfortunate decade characterized by a mad chase for unearned riches and an unwillingness of leaders in almost every walk of life to look beyond their own schemes and speculations.

In our administration of relief we follow two principles: First, that direct giving shall, wherever possible, be supplemented by provision for useful and remunerative work, and, second, that where families in their existing surroundings will in all human probability never find an opportunity for full self-maintenance, happiness and enjoyment, we will try to give them a new chance in new surroundings.

The second step was recovery, and it is sufficient for me to ask each and every one of you to compare the situation in agriculture and in industry today with what it was 15 months ago.

Has Brought Out Need for Reforms

At the same time we have recognized the necessity of reform and reconstruction — reform, because much of our trouble today and in the last few years has been due to a lack of understanding of the elementary principles of justice and fairness by those in whom leadership in business and finance was placed; reconstruction, because new conditions in our economic life as well as old but neglected conditions had to be corrected.

Substantial gains well known to all of you have justified our course. I could cite statistics to you as unanswerable measures of our national progress—statistics to show the gain in the average weekly pay envelope of workers in the great majority of industries; statistics to show hundreds of thousands reemployed in private industries and other hundreds of thousands given new employment through the expansion of direct and indirect government assistance of many kinds; although, of course, there are those exceptions in professional pursuits whose economic improvement, of necessity, will be delayed.

I could also cite statistics to show the great rise in the value of farm products—statistics to prove the demand for consumers' goods, ranging all the way from food and clothing to automobiles and of late to prove the rise in the demand for durable goods; statistics to cover the great increase in bank deposits and to show the scores of thousands of homes and of farms which have been saved from foreclosure.

Observe If You Have Lost Liberty

But the simplest way for each of you to judge recovery lies in the plain facts of your own individual situation. Are you better off than you were last year? Are your debts less burdensome? Is your bank account more secure? Are your working conditions better? Is your faith in your own individual future more firmly grounded?

Also, let me put to you another simple question: Have you as an individual paid too high a price for these gains? Plausible self-seekers and theoretical die-hards will tell you of the loss of individual liberty. Answer this question also out of the facts of your own life: Have you lost any of your rights or liberty or constitutional freedom of action and choice?

Turn to the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, which I have solemnly sworn to maintain and under which your freedom rests secure. Read each provision of that Bill of Rights and ask yourself whether you personally have suffered the impairment of a single jot of these great assurances. I have no question in my mind as to what your answer will be. The record is written in the experiences of your own personal lives.

In other words, it is not the overwhelming majority of the farmers or manufacturers or workers who deny the substantial gains of the past year. The most vociferous of the doubting Thomases may be divided roughly into two groups:

First, those who seek special political privilege, and, second, those who seek special financial privilege.

About a year ago I used as an illustration the 90 per cent of the cotton manufacturers of the United States who wanted to do the right thing by their employees and by the public, but were prevented from doing so by the 10 per cent who undercut them by unfair practices and un - American standards.

It is well for us to remember that humanity is a long way from being perfect and that a selfish minority in every walk of life—farming, business, finance and even government service itself—will always continue to think of themselves first and their fellow beings second.

In the working out of a great national program which seeks the primary good of the greater number, it is true that the toes of some people are being stepped on and are going to be stepped on. But these toes belong to the comparative few who seek to retain or to gain position or riches or both by some short cut which is harmful to the greater good.

Your Rights Been Hurt? President Says to Look

HERE are the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, called the Bill of Rights, which President Roosevelt, in the course of his radio address last night, requested all to read to see if their rights had been infringed.

The Ten Original Amendments

(They were declared in force Dec. 15, 1791)

Article I

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

Right to Keep and Bear Arms

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

Right of Trial by Jury

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

Rule of Construction of Constitution

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

Rights of States Under Constitution

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.

Needs Best Ability Country Affords

In the execution of the powers conferred on it by Congress, the Administration needs and will tirelessly seek the best ability that the country affords. Public service offers better rewards in the opportunity for service than ever before in our history—not great salaries, but enough to live on.

In the building of this service there are coming to us men and women with ability and courage from every part of the Union. The days of the seeking of mere party advantage through the misuse of public power are drawing to a close. We are increasingly demanding and getting devotion to the public service on the part of every member of the Administration, high and low.

The program of the past year is definitely in operation and that operation month by month is being made to fit into the web of old and new conditions. This process of evolution is well illustrated by the constant changes in detailed organization and method going on in the National Recovery Administration. With every passing month we are making strides in the orderly handling of the relationship between employees and employers.

Conditions differ, of course, in almost every part of the country and in almost every industry. Temporary methods of adjustment are being replaced by more permanent machinery and, I am glad to say, by a growing recognition on the part of employers and employees of the desirability of maintaining fair relationships all around.

So, also, while almost everybody has recognized the tremendous strides in the elimination of child labor, in the payment of not less than fair minimum wages and in the shortening of hours, we are still feeling our way in solving problems which relate to self-government in industry, especially where such self-government tends to eliminate the fair operation of competition.

Plan More Adequate Living for All

In this same process of evolution we are keeping before us the objectives of protecting, on the one hand, industry against chiselers within its own ranks, and, on the other hand, the consumer through the maintenance of reasonable competition for the prevention of the unfair skyrocketing of retail prices.

But in addition to this, our immediate task, we must still look on the larger future. I have pointed out to the Congress that we are seeking to find the way once more to well known, long established but to some degree forgotten ideals and values. We seek the security of the men, women and children of the nation.

That security involves added means of providing better homes for the people of the nation. That is the first principle of our future program.

The second is to plan the use of land and water resources of this country to the end that the means of livelihood of our citizens may be more adequate to meet their daily needs.

And, finally, the third principle is to use the agencies of government to assist in the establishment of means to provide sound and adequate protection against the vicissitudes of modern life—in other words, social insurance.

Later in the year I hope to talk with you more fully about these plans.

A few timid people, who fear progress, will try to give you new and strange names for what we are doing. Sometimes they will call it "Fascism," sometimes "Communism," sometimes "regimentation," sometimes "Socialism." But, in so doing, they are trying to make very complex and theoretical something that is really very simple and very practical.

I believe in practical explanations and in practical policies. I believe that what we are doing today is a necessary fulfillment of what Americans have always been doing—a fulfillment of old and tested American ideals.

Let me give you a simple illustration:

While I am away from Washington this summer a long needed renovation of and addition to our White House office building is to be started. The architects have planned a few new rooms built into the present all too small one-story structure. We are going to include in this addition and in this renovation modern electric wiring and modern plumbing and modern means of keeping the offices cool in the hot Washington summers.

Says Program Necessitates Action

But the structural lines of the old executive office building will remain. The artistic lines of the White House buildings were the creation of master builders when our Republic was young. The simplicity and the strength of the structure remain in the face of every modern test. But within this magnificent pattern the necessities of modern government business require constant reorganization and rebuilding.

If I were to listen to the arguments of some prophets of calamity who are talking these days, I should hesitate to make these alterations. I should fear that while I am away for a few weeks the architects might build some strange new Gothic tower or a factory building or perhaps a replica of the Kremlin or of the Potsdam Palace.

But I have no such fears. The architects and builders are men of common sense and of artistic American tastes. They know that the principles of harmony and of necessity itself require that the building of the new structure shall blend with the essential lines of the old.

It is this combination of the old and the new that marks orderly peaceful progress—not only in building buildings but in building government itself.

Our new structure is a part of and a fulfillment of the old.

All that we do seeks to fulfill the historic traditions of the American people. Other nations may sacrifice democracy for the transitory stimulation of old and discredited autocracies. We are restoring confidence and well-being under the rule of the people themselves. We remain, as John Marshall said a century ago, "emphatically and truly, a government of the people." Our government "in form and in substance . . . emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefits."

Anticipates Seeing Distant Citizens

Before I close, I want to tell you of the interest and pleasure with which I look forward to the trip on which I hope to start in a few days. It is a good thing for every one who can possibly do so to get away at least once a year for a change of scene. I do not want to get into the position of not being able to see the forest because of the thickness of the trees.

I hope to visit our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico, in the Virgin Islands, in the Canal Zone and in Hawaii. And, incidentally, it will give me an opportunity to exchange a friendly word of greeting to the Presidents of our sister republics, Haiti and Colombia and Panama.

After four weeks on board ship, I plan to land at a port in our Pacific Northwest, and then will come the best part of the whole trip, for I am hoping to inspect a number of our new great national projects on the Columbia, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, to see some of our national parks and, incidentally, to learn much of actual conditions during the trip across the continent back to Washington.

While I was in France during the war our boys used to call the United States "God's country.' Let us make it and keep it "God's country."

College of Future Mainly a Library, Shores Forecasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 29—That a new era of quiet scholarship in reading rooms conducive to study is on the way and that in the near future the college will be a library primarily, were forecasts made by Mr. Louis Shores, director of the library school of the George Peabody College for Teachers, before the college and reference section of the American Library Association, yesterday.

"If our colleges fail to educate, a glance into the average class room will explain why," said Mr. Shores. "All the learning to be found there is usually being acquired by the professor. The instructor benefits from the preparation necessary to deliver the lecture."

Mr. Shores predicted that in the college of the future students will take an active part in the learning process. The teachers' function, he said, will be to organize, and plan the reading for any given period of time in a prescribed field, and to test the results of the students' efforts. On the students will fall the responsibility for "digging out information," for quizzing, and reviewing each other, and for requesting conferences with the teachers whenever the students themselves feel the need.

Programs Over the Air

Mr. Shelton Phelps, president of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., stated that the fundamental proposition involved in the library arts college plan devolved by Mr. Shores is that of independent study. This method of teaching is an European influence which has been strongly gaining in American higher education during the last five years.

Radio programs for children was the topic of an address by Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director, Child Study Association of America, New York City, at the Library Radio Broadcasting Round Table. An informal study made recently by the Child Study Association appeared to bear out the common belief that there is a sustained interest in radio programs by children from the age of 6 on, rising to a peak at about 10 or 12.

Many of these children listen in for half an hour or more daily, following certain programs with intense interest. They seem to show an almost unanimous enthusiasm for a kind of program which parents as a whole view with equally unanimous alarm. The thriller, the mystery, the melodramatic adventure story is what children seize upon with an avidity which leaves conscientious parents aghast.

Fine Material Available

"In order to make really constructive guidance available there are many things which we still need to know about radio programs for children," said Mrs. Gruenberg. "We can accept neither the children's enthusiasm nor the parent's fears wholly at their face value. Like everything else which touches human emotions radio cannot be boxed off in a water-tight compartment."

Speaking at the same round table, Mr. Harry Savory, program director, British Empire Broadcasting Company, Montreal, stated that radio can be applied to education through the child, the first step in this direction being the elimination of unsuitable programs.

With the vast wealth of material in the form of children's literature available today, programs could be arranged that would be exciting, interesting, and at the same time educational, such as the dramatization of events in history, or of certain of the children's classics, such as Scott's "Ivanhoe."

"I feel that the dramatization of suitable books, either in serial form, or a cleverly dramatized review of books either for children or for adults, offers the absolute maximum opportunity for coöperation between the library and the radio," stated Mr. Savory. "In the case of children, I can tell you from experience that this type of broadcast would soon prove just as popular as the demoralizing programs depicting crime, battle, murder and disaster which are offered now."

New England Rises To Back Industries Within Own Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 29—New England industry today came to the defense of industrial New England.

Declaring that "industrial New England has rights and interests of its own just as much as the agricultural South or West," Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, opened the thirty-fifth quarterly meeting of that organization here today.

In the course of a review of recent national legislation, Mr. Sharpe asserted New England's right "to measure the value of these new laws and institutions, in part at least, by their effect upon us and our own economic well-being." The "six-month breathing spell," which Mr. Sharpe sees ahead, he would have devoted "to our own businesses."

The planning principle in the future will be applied to regions, Mr. Joseph T. Woodruff, of Stratford, Conn., consultant of the National Planning Board, told the council delegates. In "region No. 1—New England," he said, a nine-point planning program will be carried out, covering a variety of aspects from parkways to an analysis of industrial trends.

Mr. Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island Commissioner of Agriculture, pointed out that "the federal milk marketing licenses appear to be the only salvation for the dairy situation in New England." The wheat, corn and hog programs, he said, have had an adverse effect.

Further reductions in local government expenditure in New England are necessary, Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the Community Development Committee of the council, declared. These reductions, he said, must be made through reorganization of city and town government.

Monitor Radiocast Earlier on June 30

On Saturday, June 30 only, the midday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 11:30 a. m., E. D. T., over Stations WBZ and WIXAZ, instead of 12:00 noon. The change is due to the dedication ceremonies of the new East Boston traffic tunnel which are to be radiocast, WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wave-length of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

Boston Snapshots

Dog Learns Lesson—One Boston lady has a washing machine and a dog. The dog used to be interested in the output of the machine to the extent of jumping at the clothes as they danced in the wind above the flat roof of the house. But this interest was not beneficial to the drying garments—which usually ended on the sooty metal of the roof.

It was decided to teach him a lesson. The wire clothesline was mildly electrified. The wet clothes made a good conductor. The dog pranced up to a billowing shirt. He snapped at it.

With tail between his legs he retreated. That was the last time he has displayed the slightest interest in laundry.

* * *

"Second Call for Dinner"—Comparative silence reigned in one car of the Flying Yankee as it traveled toward Portland at 63 miles an hour last night. A radiocast was going on. Before a microphone set up at one end of the car, various officials were making pertinent remarks. Suddenly a door closed and a sonorous voice rolled forth—"Second call for dinner in the dining car."

Instantly a chorus of "Sh—!" rose from startled participants in the radiocast—and the steward withdrew with hanging head.

We have not heard whether many listeners responded to the call and left the radio for their own dining tables—or whether the call may have been a unique advertisement announcing the superior quality of dining-car service.

* * *

At Home on Wheels—Railroads may be suffering from the competition of other forms of transportation but there is one thing in which they still excel—and that is in the hospitality of their suburban train conductors.

Especially at the smaller outlying stations the morning traveler is given a welcome which makes him feel perfectly at home as the train rumbles off again. There is a touch of cordiality which does a good deal to brighten the prospects of a hard day's work ahead.

The other day we allowed our trusty chariot to enjoy a day of rest. The sun on the little station platform was comfortingly warm and the breeze was refreshingly cool. The several other city-bound travelers were evidently in the habit of going in together. They greeted each other as one club member to another.

Presently the train rolled in. The white-haired conductor stepped down and greeted each of them by name. Not knowing ours he simply laid a friendly hand upon our arm and said, "Good morning, glad to see you. It's a fine day, isn't it?"

We felt that we were accepted into a goodly fellowship—and we determined to take advantage of the train again as often as the occasion arose.

* * *

No Pink Lemonade—The only sorrowful plaint we have heard from old-time circus lovers as they return from visiting the show now at Andrew Square, is that there was no "pink lemonade, made in the shade."

Investigation showed that cooling concoctions are still served—but they return the hue of the fruits from which they are made. But instead of being "made in the shade" they are now cooled in the latest model Frigidaires—through the courtesy of the manufacturers, who want to show off their latest and most economically-operated design.

Of course circus patrons must admire these modern ice boxes—and they must be impressed by the fact that "they use less electricity than an ordinary light bulb"—but nevertheless many of them still sigh for the moist barrels of sparkling pink liquid with ice bobbing gayly in them.

* * *

An Absent Help in Trouble—Advertisements of telephone service are apt to stress its value in cases of emergency.

One suburban resident rather doubts the truth of these claims. Soon after he had read of the satisfaction of being provided with a telephone in the event of a fire in his house, possibly induced by lightning, the sky darkened, the thunder reverberated, the flashes of lightning darted hither and thither.

"Ah," he thought to himself, "even if the house should be struck it would be only a few minutes before the fire department would get here—thanks to the phone."

At this moment, coincident with a brilliant flash and a crash of thunder, there was a pop in the telephone. Investigation showed that it no longer functioned.

A personal call on the telephone company for repairs was made. It was two days before the electrician came. Meanwhile storms continued intermittently—and according to the company's advertisements, the house was in constant peril.

Communicating with the telephone office the subscriber sought an abatement of charges because of the 48 hazardous hours of failure of service in the face of possible emergency. His bill was reduced by 16 cents.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

SAVE with DOUGLAS SHOES
AMERICA'S GREAT SHOE-VALUE
Douglas Men's Shoes, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, Normal-Treds, $7. Douglas Shoes for Boys, $2.75, $2.95.
Lady Douglas Shoes, $3.50, $4.50, $5. Normal-Treds, $6. Misses', $1.50 to $2.50.
FIVE STORES IN BOSTON
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Adaline Thomas
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We offer all facilities for parking and servicing your automobile by the day, week or month at lowest rates.
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Jean A. Fasson
82 CLEARWAY STREET
Offering an excellent line of HOSIERY, LINGERIE and SPORTSWEAR
of which I will gladly display samples to individuals or groups at their convenience.
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Party Novelties, Games, Tricks, etc.
Also Children's Games, Plaything, Dolls, Etc.
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Jeweler—Watchmaker
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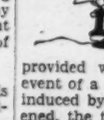
Solution to Junior Cross-Word

Enjoy the Most Modern of all Permanent Waves



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Large and Portable
Rentals — $5 for 2 months—privilege of buying.
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177 Mass. Avenue KEN. 3275
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery for all occasions
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Lasting Beauty 810 Deep Natural Waves
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Always something Original & Individual in Ladies Wear at
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NEED NO RECOMMENDATION
Here they are — in huge variety—and at keen prices.
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Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear. Linen. Soft Furnishings. Furniture. China. Glass. Hardware. Electrical Fittings
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& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

World Federation With U. S. Leading Urged by Richards

Sponsoring of Arbitration Lauded by Speaker at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—The United States is particularly fitted by its geographical, historical and economic commitments to lead the world from recurring international conflicts into that harmony of order in which everyone can contribute.

So thinks the Rev. Dr. Leyton Richards, minister of the Carrs Lane Church, Birmingham, Eng., who is giving a series of addresses at the third annual New England Institute of International Relations here.

In an interview Dr. Richards declared that the example set by the United States in federalizing its colonies and states can be followed by all the world in its efforts to gain coöperative, unified relations.

"In consequence," he continued, "it is comparatively easy for the United States to sponsor arbitration and outlawry of war as she has done."

Dr. Richards referred to the distinction enjoyed by his country, and by America, which he said, enjoyed the first real international arbitration over the Alabama claims in 1872.

Safeguards of Peace

The factor of its history, he observed, gives the United States a special opportunity to plead for a world federation under a League of Nations or some other equal international organization as the only truly effective safeguard of world peace.

Bringing the discussion up to present issues, Dr. Richards pointed out that as the problem of security is not in question for the United States, Europe is "somewhat puzzled by the big naval program and the R. O. T. C. activities in colleges and schools throughout the United States, especially when these go along with an urge toward disarmament.

"President Roosevelt has recently coupled the question of war debts with reduction of arms in Europe," he said, "but the European debtor is not impressed as he would be when this plea coincides with a big naval review in New York Harbor. I personally am not criticizing the United States but am merely expressing British and European feeling."

The question, he went on, inevitably comes to mind as to how far the armament interests are behind the campaign for preparedness, and recent revelations in the Senate and elsewhere make this question of primary importance.

Arms Inquiry Demanded

Dr. Richards said that the arms situation in the United States is leading to similar demands in Europe that it be investigated with a view to determining the part armament manufacturers play in so-called "war soliciting."

"It is to be noted," he asserted, "that the French Government has laid proposals for taking profits out of war. It aims to stamp out the sinister practices of the arms maker and nationalize or control the arms industry as it relates to war production."

Dr. Richards declared that there is no doubt that the United States must come to some sort of control of arms manufacturing. The public will not long let these "dividends of murder" continue, he said.

"The people of the United States invested no less than $6,000,000,000 in foreign countries in the 10 years from 1918 to 1928," Dr. Richards declared, "with the result that America today is the largest creditor nation in the world. In consequence, isolationism as an American policy cannot possibly be revived; for good or ill, the United States is interlocked economically with every other country on earth."

Rise of Fascism Deplored

Peace, like a democracy, is something to be conquered rather than something to be dreamt of, or to "fancy we can have on easy terms," Mr. Devere Allen, editor the World Tomorrow and founder of the "No-frontier" news service, said today in the last of a series of talks to the institute.

The speaker noted with dismay the apparent impotence of peace societies in many countries and the rise to successful positions of governmental authority of Fascist leaders "whose programs sometimes appear to be more toward war than peace." He declared, however, that important lessons are to be learned from this "bitter experience—lessons not only of aim but of strategy."

Many times before the peace movement has been obliged to face a similar crisis, he told the institute students. And many times, he added, it has withstood the pressure of outward events. If it has failed, he said, the reason has been "the unwillingness of those who advocate world peace to make the drastic social and economic changes that are absolutely essential to a war-less world."

"We shall be required," Mr. Allen continued, "if we are to be successful in any anti-war crusade of this or a future time, to give up the narrow conceptions of peace work which divorces it from current economic problems and throw ourselves unreservedly into the struggle for the eradication of war's economic and political causes. This will not mean that the peace movement should become merely economic or merely political or both; but it will mean that those who care for peace and the organization of a constructive international society will have to integrate their efforts and strive for nothing less than establishment of a social order in which peace may hope to thrive."

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Brookside Milk is a New England Milk and the farmers who produce it have every right to be proud of its superior quality. It is richer because it contains a full 4% butterfat, which is considerably higher than the average. It is fresher because it reaches you 24 hours sooner after milking than most delivered milk in Boston. You can TASTE the difference. Your local Board Of Health Inspector knows the excellence of Brookside Milk and rates it high in purity and quality.

BROOKSIDE 4% Butter Fat MILK 10c Qt

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No Western Cream is sold in First National Stores. Brookside Cream comes exclusively from New England Farmers who deserve our support and your support. It's as fine a cream as you can get anywhere and is absolutely pure and FRESH.

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Try this delicious new YEAST CEREAL

★ A Whole Wheat Cereal

. . . Yeasties contains all the goodness and nourishment of the whole wheat, giving properties of vitamin-rich yeast. And it tastes so good the whole family will ask for more.

★ With All the Bran

All the bran which is normally present in the whole wheat is retained in Yeasties . . . The process of combining yeast with the toasted whole wheat flake in Yeasties is a real scientific achievement from a taste and food-building point of view.

★ Big 10 oz. Package 17c

Start giving your family Yeasties tomorrow morning. Give them Yeasties regularly. It's a real aid to vigor and happiness. For sale at all First National, S. S. Pierce Co., Upham's Corner Market, Gray Market and other leading grocery stores.

Yeasties

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Genuine Spring light soft meated LAMB LEGS 25c lb

Face of Rump — BONELESS PRIME HEAVY CORN FED STEER BEEF Lb 27c

Rib Roast — PRIME HEAVY STEER BEEF - TENDER AND JUICY Lb 23c

Smoked Ham — DORACO OR ARMOUR'S STAR - WHOLE OR HALF - MILD SUGAR CURED. Lb 23c

Fancy Brisket — MILDLY CURED CORNED BEEF - NOT SALTY OR WASTEFUL. Lb 21c

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Shoulders — SMOKED - MILD SUGAR CURED - LEAN SHORT SHANK Lb 14c

Mackerel	Fancy Fresh	Lb 6c
Fillet of Sole	Fresh Flounder Variety	Lb 15c
Fillet of Haddock	Fancy Fresh	Lb 15c
BANANAS	MeloRipe	4 Lbs 21c
LEMONS	Sunkist - California	Doz 35c
ORANGES	California Medium Size	Doz 35c
CUCUMBERS	Fancy Native	2 For 19c
GREEN BEANS.		2 Lbs 9c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Good Housekeepers Like Our Stores

"—and the thing that impressed us most," writes Miss Helda F. MacDonald of the New England Industrial Nurses Association after conducting a tour of the First National Stores food base, "was the cleanliness. To a group of nurses that means a lot because it is the first thing we look for."

Thousands of housewives visit the Finast headquarters, on their own request and without being urged. With their own eyes they see the "house-keeping methods" used in our business. Thousands upon thousands of others go in and out of First National Stores and Markets daily. They see with their own eyes the kind of stores we keep.

ALL NEW GRASS BUTTER
BUTTER Fancy Brookside Creamery Rolls 2 Lbs 57c

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Outstanding in quality and price - plenty of eggs give Finast Mayonnaise its wonderful body and flavor - our guarantee to please or your money cheerfully refunded.

8 oz Jar	Pint Jar	Quart Jar
10c	19c	29c

Baked Beans	Sealpakt Oven Baked	2 Lge Tins 27c
Palmolive Soap		2 Bars 9c
Super Suds	Makes Dishes Brighter	3 Lge Pkgs 22c
Sardines	Standard Norwegian	3 No ¼ Tins 19c
Libby's Corned Beef		2 12 oz Tins 27c
Shredded Wheat		2 Pkgs 23c

Salmon and Peas for the 4th

Finast Brand—Bright And Appetizing In Color - Rich in Natural Oil

STEAK SALMON	No. 1 Tin	35c
	No ½ Tin	19c
RED SALMON	ALASKA Tall Tin	17c
RICHMOND PEAS	Sweet Sifted 2 No 2 Tins	29c
FINAST PEAS	Tiny Sifted 2 No 1 Tins	25c

Bisquick	Makes Biscuits In A Jiffy 2½ Lb Pkg	30c	Molasses	Brer Rabbit 2 No 1½ Tins	27c
Marshmallows	Campfire 1 Lb Pkg	17c	Assorted Gems	N.B.C. Cookies Lb	19c
Doughnuts	Plain or Sugared Doz	12c	Flake Butters	N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg	17c
Crystal	CREAM WAFERS 1 Lb Pkg	19c	Premium Flakes	1 Lb Pkg	17c
20 Mule Borax	Pkg	15c	Uneeda Grahams	1 Lb Pkg	17c
Pillsbury's Bran	Pkg	16c	N.B.C. Sodas	1 Lb Pkg	17c
Prize Bread	CRACKED WHEAT Lge Loaf	8c			

Special Holiday Beverage Sale

*GINGER ALE	MILLBROOK CLUB DRY	Lge 28 oz Bot	10c	12 12 oz Bots	75c
*MOXIE	The Popular Bitter Sweet Beverage Most Refreshing			2 Lge Bots	25c
GRAPE JUICE	RED WING	Qt Bot	25c	2 Pt Bots	25c
*LIME RICKEY	MILLBROOK - PURE FRUIT			6 12 oz Bots	54c

*Prices for contents - small extra charge for bottles

Americans Advance in Wimbledon Tennis—Princeton Athletics Reorganized

Sidney Wood Reaches Fifth Round Easily

Stoefen Also Advances to Quarterfinals in Wimbledon Tennis

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., American Davis Cup player and titleholder here in 1931, today advanced to the fifth round of the English tennis championships with a straight-set victory over the former Columbia University tennis and basketball star, David N. Jones, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, towering Californian, joined Wood in the quarterfinals with a straight-set victory over H. G. N. Lee, English cup reserve, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

The slender, fair-haired Wood, one of the American favorites to regain the title from J. H. (Jack) Crawford, carried too many guns for his big adversary, rallying whenever Jones threatened to win.

Smashing vigorously, Jones ran into a 3—0 lead in the final set, but Wood then ran five straight games, slugging it out with his opponent at the net, and then took his next service for the match.

A scheduled fourth-round engagement between Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German ace, and Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa, was postponed until tomorrow at von Cramm's request.

Crawford Advances

Crawford, top seeded favorite, easily won his way to the fifth, or round of eight with a 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 victory over the young Japanese Davis Cup player, Jiro Yamagishi.

W. L. Breese, former Harvard star, and his English doubles partner, J. Clynton Reed, defeated the Germans Hans Klein-Schroth and W. Menzel, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 in a first-round encounter.

Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, England's second ranking star, won a quarterfinal berth with a 6—3, 6—1, 6—2 victory over L. Hecht, of Czechoslovakia. He will play the winner of the fourth round match between Shields and Christian Boussus, the left-handed Frenchman.

Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion and top seeded favorite, dropped a set to Joan Ingram, unseeded English player—the first she has lost in the tournament—but she shed her sweater then and went on to win easily 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. It was a third-round match.

Miss Jacobs was conserving her energies in the hot sun and did not attempt any strenuous forecourt play.

Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, top-ranked English girl, defeated Mrs. E. S. Law, also of England, in another third-round match 6—3, 6—2 to keep pace with her American rival.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., continued her sensational advance to the round of 16 with 6—3, 6—1 victory over Mrs. L. A. Godfree of England, Wimbledon champion in 1924 and 1926.

Miss Palfrey never gave her veteran adversary a chance as she led from the start. Most of the play was from the baselines.

An interested spectator at both the Palfrey and Jacobs matches was Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. She scurried from Court 1, where Miss Palfrey was playing, to the scene of the Jacobs-Ingram match on an outer court.

Cilly Aussem of Germany and Mme. René Mathieu of France scored easy victories over Freda James of England and Marieluis Horn of Germany, respectively, to enter the quarterfinals. Fraulein Aussem won 6—2, 6—1, and the Frenchwoman, 7—5, 6—2.

Thursday's Play

The United States had almost a perfect day Thursday with five men's and two women's singles victories but as much could not be said for the weather.

Showers interfered with the play and finally caused a postponement of late afternoon matches.

Dorothy E. Round of Dudley, England, defeated Mary F. Heeley, Warwickshire, Eng., 6—3, 6—0, in a third-round match.

Marieluis Horn of Germany, defeated Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall of England, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2, in another third-round contest.

Goodman and Dawson Advance

DALLAS, Texas, June 29 (AP)—A "Big Three" composed of Johnny Goodman, Omaha's former national open champion, Johnny Dawson of Chicago and Zeil Eaton, 20-year-old youngster from Oklahoma City, rated as favorites today in the thirty-fourth annual trans-Mississippi golf tournament as the second round of match play got under way. Eaton survived the first round yesterday with a 2-and-1 victory over W. Lawson Little, British amateur champion from San Francisco, and today was matched with Ross McDade of Shreveport, La. Dawson's second-round opponent was O'Hara Watts of Dallas. The Chicagoan fought an uphill battle to defeat the 17-year-old southern champion. Fred Haas of New Orleans, after having been 1 down and 3 to play yesterday Goodman, who beat par by two strokes with a 33 on the first nine and disposed of Happ Massingill, Fort Worth, in the first round, today met Fred Odom, New Orleans city champion. One of the major upsets of the first round was the 1-up victory of Verne Stewart, Albuquerque, over David Goldman of Dallas, co-medalist.

Charles Somers Passes On

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Financial helper of four American League teams back in 1900 when Ban Johnson decided to establish another major-league circuit, Charlie Somers, one-time owner of the Cleveland Indians, passed on today at his home at Put-in-Bay. Somers' money made possible the establishment of clubs at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland. He was referred to as the father of organized baseball in Cleveland.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	24	.631
Chicago	40	26	.606
St. Louis	38	25	.603
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548
Boston	34	29	.540
Brooklyn	26	39	.400
Philadelphia	23	41	.359
Cincinnati	19	43	.306

Results June 28

No games scheduled.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Baseball Championship Races

PROFESSIONAL baseball fans are prone to pick the teams which are leading the National and American League races on the Fourth of July as the eventual champions of the senior and junior organizations, and they are generally pretty close to correct. While it is quite possible that the two teams which are leading the respective standings next Wednesday may eventually win their respective pennants, that date will undoubtedly see a number who will not concede this, and they will have good grounds for their doubts.

American Race Closest

Just now the American race is the closest of the two, and it appears to be dividing itself into four sections. Today finds the margin between the first two clubs only half a game. The margin between third and fifth place is just the same, while the margin between the sixth and seventh-place teams is just three games. Grouping the first two divisons as they stand today, the margin is so close that changes in their order are noted almost daily. The margin between the first five clubs is six and a half games, a margin which can be regarded as far from safe. With the exception of prophesying that St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago give every indication of finishing sixth, seventh and eighth, respectively, the rest of the positions are, as the railroad time-tables say, "subject to change without notice."

Nationals Form Four Divisions

As in the American, the senior organization has taken on a four-division aspect. There is a margin of only two games between first and third place, only half a game separates fourth and fifth places, while only two and a half games separate sixth and seventh. Cincinnati may be said to be forming a division of its own in last place. Last year at this time the margin between first and fifth in the National League was nine and a half games, while it is only six today. It is interesting to note that the first division of this league is made up of the same clubs as occupied it at this time in 1933. In fact, the only differences in the standings are that Chicago is fourth instead of second, St. Louis and Pittsburgh second and third instead of fourth and fifth, while Cincinnati and Philadelphia have swapped seventh and eighth places. The American League table shows much more change than the National, with Detroit and Boston making the biggest advances and promising to be up around the top to the very end.

* * *

Two Halves on the Pacific Coast

The Pacific Coast League is playing a split season, and ended the first half June 25, with Los Angeles running away with the race. The Angels not only won every series they played, but they had a margin of eighteen and a half games over the second-place team, which proved to be the Missions. It is pretty difficult to figure out how any other team is going to win the second half of the race, and, if such a thing should occur, it will undoubtedly cause a lot of criticism.

World's Walking Records Smashed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WHITE CITY STADIUM, London—Seven world's records for track walking were broken during a special race at the recent Civil Service Association's Sports here. Four were smashed by George T. Galloway, a member of the famous Surrey Walking Club and the Scottish three-mile champion. The walk here was scheduled for a period of three hours and in that time Galloway covered the remarkable distance of 21m. 868y. 2ft. 7in. The previous best, accomplished in June, 1912, was 21m. 47y. 1ft. 6in. by H. L. V. Ross, a former English champion. At the 19, 20 and 21-mile marks, Galloway's times were 2h. 37m. 36s.; 2h. 46m. 10s. and 2h. 55m. 25s, respectively—all world's records.

Other records had fallen earlier in the race. At nine miles, F. J. Redman, the Road Walking Association's junior 10-mile champion in 1932, returned 1h. 7m. 1-5s., while at 10 miles his time was 1h. 14m. 30 3-5s. Both these times constitute new world's "bests." H. H. Whitlock, of the Metropolitan Walking Club, was in the lead at 18 miles and his time then, 2h. 28m. 31s., was also a world's record.

Great Britain is particularly rich in fast walkers at the present time. In addition to those already mentioned there are T. W. Green, the Olympic 50,000-meter champion; A. A. Cooper, the world's record-holder for 3000 meters (12m. 46 3-5s.) and A. H. G. Pope, the maker of seven world's marks, ranging from five miles (35m. 47 1-5s.) to one hour (8m. 474 yards).

The annual Civil Service Sports date back to 1864 and the recent meeting was the sixty-seventh of the series. G. J. Pallett, of New Scotland Yard, was the outstanding performer. He won the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the long jump, took third place in the high jump, and was a conspicuous member of the New Scotland Yard relay team. He won the Jubilee Bowl, a trophy awarded to the best all-round athlete, for the third year in succession.

The prizes were handed to the recipients by a remarkable veteran, Harry Tomlinson. This old-timer was attending the meeting for the sixty-fifth successive occasion. He was the secretary of the Civil Service Association from 1878 to 1886, during which period the C. S. A. A. helped to found the English Amateur Athletic Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

SO-CALLED all-American centers frequently are named from University of Michigan teams, and Harry Kipke, head coach, explained the reason to the New England Football Coaching School yesterday. The key men on the Wolverine teams are the quarterbacks and centers, and because of this they are highly developed specialists. Among the Michigan centers he mentioned were Ernie Vick, Jack Blott, and Ray Morrison. As for quarterbacks, one needs only to recall Benny Friedman and Harry Newman for prominence.

* * *

Winchester ended the Twilight Four-Ball League race in first place by defeating Belmont Spring, 9 to 3, yesterday at Brae Burn in the annual field day. Weston defeated Wellesley, 4½-3½, to take second place, and Brae Burn finished third with an 3-to-4 victory over Charles River. Seventy-one players took part in the individual and four-ball matches and all sat down to the annual dinner in the clubhouse at the conclusion.

* * *

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret established a new course record for women of 78 on the Charles River course in the opening matches of the women's summer four-ball league yesterday. She played with Marie Bourneuf, who held the previous record of 79.

* * *

More than 40 of New England's best automobile racers have entered the Fourth of July races at Readville. The large field and the good men entered is expected to attract a huge gathering.

* * *

Al Teevan has been appointed manager of the new Fresh Pond Golf Club in Cambridge. Residents of the city may join for a $10 fee and nonresidents will be taxed $15.

* * *

The 15-year-old Florida star, Patty Kilmartin, playing out of her age class, and seeded No. 3, bowed out of the junior girls' (18 years and under) Massachusetts tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club this morning. Miss Kilmartin lost to Louise Harding, local star, but not without putting up a stern battle. Miss Harding, three years older, had a 5—1 lead in the first set, but the Florida girl won three in a row before dropping the set at 6—4. Weegie Harding ran up a 3—1 lead in the second set. Then Miss Kilmartin, serving, won the fifth game at love and broke through Weegie's delivery to even the match. Patty won the next game on service to lead, 4—3, but Miss Harding pulled up to win the set at 8—7. Both played brilliantly under a hot sun.

* * *

In the final tomorrow Miss Harding faces Elena Ciccone, seeded No. 4, who beat the top-seeded Sylvia Hatch, 6—3, 6—2, this morning.

* * *

Mercedes (Baba) Madden won the right to play Patty Kilmartin in the younger girls' final tomorrow morning. Baba advanced through a 8—7, 6—3 victory over Polly Morrill of Dedham.

* * *

Samuel Snow of Braintree and Sanford Webster of Kingston, R. I., reached the final round yesterday afternoon in the junior boys (18 years and under) championship. Snow won his semifinal round match from George Kiely of Winthrop, 6—4, 6—0, while Webster had to work harder to eliminate Louis Carr of Arlington, 8—6, 6—3.

* * *

In the younger boys' class (15 years and under) John G. Palfrey Jr., the defending champion, beat Thomas Slattery of Newton, 6—1, 6—1, in the fourth round yesterday. Albert P. Everts Jr. of Newton, Harry Thompson of Arlington, and Robert Decker of Newton all advanced to the round of four.

Kosinski Golf Victor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Anthony Kosinski, Wheeler Park, defeated Bobby Grant, Wethersfield, 1 up, in the 36-hole finals of the Connecticut Golf Association tournament at Brooklawn Country Club yesterday.

Hunt of M. I. T. Defeats Tidball At Merion C. C.

Washington (D. C.) Player Looked Upon as Future Davis Cup Timber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 29—Gilbert A. Hunt of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, staged a sensational surprise victory yesterday. He eliminated Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, 1933 champion, in the quarterfinal round of the Jubilee intercollegiate lawn tennis championship singles of the United States at The Merion Cricket Club.

The Massachusetts junior, making his first appearance in national intercollegiate play, not only defeated the champion decisively, but used his unusual style of play so effectively that the many experts of past years were firmly of the conviction that Hunt had placed himself high among the ranks of future Davis Cup possibilities. The 6—4, 6—1 score barely indicates the way he overpowered Tidball, who ranked eleventh last year nationally. Hunt recently won the New England intercollegiate title at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Reese Scores Upset

Another future engineer, William B. Reese, Georgia School of Technology, also scored an upset when he eliminated Martyn Buxby of Florida and University of Texas, in another quarterfinal match, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1. Buxby played well at the start, but with the opening of the second set, the tall Georgian hit his stride and ran Buxby wild with his accurate drives, forcing the Floridian into many errors while scoring placements freely himself.

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, won from E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham University, just as he did in the eastern intercollegiates at Staten Island last week. Donovan played much better, however, and held his shots far steadier, but the Californian was still working his forehand shots with skill, and though his service was still below championship form, held the upper hand all the way. The score: 6—2, 6—1.

The fourth semifinal place went to Wilbur E. Hess of Rice Institute, who eliminated Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—2. The match was a service duel in the first set, but finally Hess broke through Cram's delivery in the thirteenth game and took the set on service in the next, then ran off with the second set easily.

The net play of Hunt was really responsible for his victory. Taking Tidball's service on the rise, while standing well within the court, Hunt's quick returns frequently caught the champion before he could get set and this told on Tidball's usually accurate placing shots along the edges of the court. Hunt also used half volleys and trap shots with brilliancy.

Leads 3—1 in First Set

Hunt ran up a lead of 3—1 in the first set, and though a vigorous climb by Tidball brought him into the lead at 4—3, the younger player swept through the next three games with hardly the loss of a point. Tidball managed to retrieve his service game at the start of the second set, but the next five games went to Hunt with the loss of only two points, winning three love games on service. Tidball fought hard in the next, and Hunt did not get to match point until deuce had been called twice. Tidball still held him for several more deuces, but Hunt finally won the game and match on a passing shot after a long exchange, on the fourteenth rally.

Mako, with his partner, Philip Castlen, also reached the semifinals in the doubles, over the Chicago pair, Maxwell Davidson and Trevor D. Weiss, 6—2, 6—2, while another California pair, Eugene M. Smith and Carl McC. Holmes, from Berkeley, representing University of California, eliminated the Canadian pair, M. Laird Watt and Robert D. Murray, 6—2, 6—3. The latter have proved a disappointment all through the tournament, failing to live up to their reputation, either in singles or doubles. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Fifth Round

C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, 6—2, 6—1.

Wilbur E. Hess, Rice Institute, defeated Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, 8—6, 6—2.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1.

William B. Reese, Georgia School of Technology, defeated Martyn Buxby, University of Texas, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Fourth Round

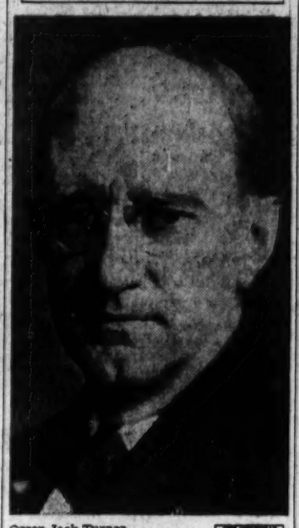
Mako and Philip Castlen, Southern California, defeated Maxwell Davidson and Trevor D. Weiss, University of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Eugene M. Smith and Carl McC. Holmes, University of California, defeated M. Laird Watt and Robert D. Murray, McGill University, 6—2, 6—3.

Tidball and Charles H. Church, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Leo M. Brady and Carl W. Smalley, University of Texas, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Buxby and Bert A. Welteni, University of Texas, defeated Edward Stutter and Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, 6—4, 7—9, 8—6.

On Athletic Board



Orren Jack Turner

Prof. Christian Gauss

Hoogerhyde Makes York Round Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 29—Brilliant shooting by Russell B. Hoogerhyde marked the first day of the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Archery Association which is being held here this week. Hoogerhyde made 128-724 in the first York round, which bettered by 44 points the previous record of 128-680 made last year by Frank Horack of North Tonawanda, N. Y. This is the first time a York round of over 700 has been shot in any tournament of either the Eastern Archery Association or the National Archery Association. The N. A. A. record is 128-696, made by Hoogerhyde in 1932. If he keeps up this pace today, as he is expected to do, he will establish a new record in the double York round. The present E. A. A. double York record is 254-1300, established last year by Horack.

In the first National round the shooting of the women was less spectacular; but there was very close competition for first place. In fact only 13 points separated the six leaders. Ruth Snavely of West Haven, Conn., managed to take the honors by the small margin of five points, second place going to Phyllis Marston of Kent, Conn., with a score of 67-303 and third place to Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney of Boston, former E. A. A. champion.

Today the men shoot the second York and the ladies a second National. The cards:

First York Round

R. B. Hoogerhyde, Bristol	128	724
C. G. Thompson, Bristol	118	578
P. W. Wilcox, Harford, Penna.	108	532
D. H. G. MacKenzie, Greenwich	104	510
C. E. Gear, Stratford	101	467
J. P. Eagan, Waterville	95	447
G. W. Batten, Princeton	91	431
W. O. Robinson, Washington, D. C.	92	408
E. R. Teubner Jr., Philadelphia	88	408
Philip Drinker, Brookline	84	390
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	77	361
J. F. Marshall, Larchmont	83	353
C. R. Johnson, Jenkintown	79	327
H. O. Rex, Plainville	70	304
W. C. White, Scarsdale	71	303
F. C. Chase, Northampton	72	284
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale	75	285
F. W. Yeow, Greenfield	66	272
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	58	274
D. S. Bartlett, Riveredge	60	272
J. J. Snavely, West Haven	70	254
C. H. Warner, Springfield	62	256
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	63	249
George Reid, Greenwich	53	203
B. S. Kramp, Providence	51	197
R. J. Guyer, Storrs	50	188
J. H. Knowles, Scarsdale	43	175
John M. Dower, Riverside	44	168
Dr. G. S. Bidwell, Waterbury	38	140

First National Round

Ruth Snavely, West Haven	62	308
Phyllis Marsten, Kent	67	303
Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney, Boston	60	306
Diana Bolling, Greenwich	65	297
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	61	295
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	63	295
Edith Grindle, New Haven	59	275
Everaley Childs, Cos Cob	54	276
Madeleine Dutcher, South Egremont	57	271
Dorothy Budd, East Rockaway	65	249
Mildred Snavely, West Haven	54	248
Alice Hitchcock, Holyoke	52	248
Mrs. J. F. Marshall, Mamaroneck	49	245
Mrs. R. J. Guyer, Storrs	52	216
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	43	201
Mrs. Leona Kramp, Providence	46	176
Mrs. J. A. Knowles, Scarsdale	34	174
Mrs. Phillip Drinker, Brookline	37	167
Jean Hatheway, Greenwich	37	165
Elizabeth Dennis, Scotland	36	160
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield	44	144
Patricia Bolling, Greenwich	32	144
Dorothy Roland, Waterbury	32	142
Margherita Childs, Cos Cob	28	120
Betty Warner Storrs	22	108
Phoebe Cox, Holyoke	26	102
Eleanor Lamb, South Hadley Falls	21	61

Juniors—American Round

C. W. Andrews, Waltham	60	302
Sidney Chaffee, Greenfield	61	259
Richard Guyer, Storrs	48	184

Lancashire Eleven Wins

LONDON, June 29 (Canadian Press)—Lancashire defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 32 runs in a first-class county cricket match ending yesterday at Liverpool, a day ahead of time. The scores were: Glamorgan 62 and 160 (Hopwood seven for 13 and five for 55, Booth three for 10); Lancashire 254 for four, declared (Watson 108, Iddon 78). Rain prevented further play between Essex and Middlesex at Lord's, and Sussex against Derby at Buxton.

Marble Championship

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Eight boys from widely separated sections of the country reached the semifinals of the eastern United States marble championship yesterday. The semifinalists include Clifton Seaver, Springfield, Mass., and Joseph Macchiaverna, Binghamton, N. Y.; Howard Morse, Paterson, N. J., and Paul Brammer, Roanoke, Va. The eight will play a round-robin tournament, at the close of which the two highest will play off for the eastern title.

Reorganization In Princeton Athletic System Announced

PRINCETON, N. J., June 29 (AP)—A reorganization of the Princeton University athletic system placing it wholly under university control and with Prof. Durham R. Dell '12, of the economics department, as permanent chairman and director of athletics, was announced yesterday by President Harold W. Dodds.

The new governing board will be known as the university council on athletics. It will have as members the dean of the college, Christian Gauss; President Dodds, George C. Wintringer, university controller; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, director of the department of hygiene and physical education, and two members each from the trustees, faculty, alumni and undergraduates. Asa A. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics under the old system, will remain as secretary of the council.

Thurston J. Davis '16, who was temporary chairman of the board of control for two years following the resignation of Prof. Charles W. Kennedy, recently was named president of Colorado College.

The new athletic set-up is the result of a two-year survey made by a group of trustees, faculty members and alumni headed by Trenholm H. Marshall '08, of New York City.

Already named to the council are Paul Bedford '97 of Wilkesbarre, Penna., and Dean Mathey '12 of the trustees; Prof. Robert G. Albion of the faculty, and Archibald A. Gulick '97 of New York and Curtis W. McGraw '19 of Princeton, representing the alumni.

The appointment of R. Kenneth Fairman, of Syracuse, football, basketball and lacrosse star for three years, as an assistant coach was also announced by the university. Fairman, an end on the undefeated football team last fall and captain of the basketball squad, will help school the freshman football men next fall and assist in other sports wherever needed, the announcement said.

The new Princeton coach won cups for sportsmanship both in basketball and football, served as an officer of the class of '34, was a member of the undergraduate council and a student representative on the board of athletic control. He will continue graduate work in architecture.

Choate Clinches Trophy

RYE, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., yesterday clinched the team trophy in the eastern interscholastic tennis tournament as its two doubles teams won from the entrants of Lawrenceville (N. J.) school, its closest rival. Even if the Choate youngsters should lose all their remaining matches they will have 19 points, more than Lawrenceville could muster if its remaining doubles pair should win its other matches. Choate has Richard Clements and Bill Garnett as semi-finalists in singles. Garnett and Jack Bittner, as one team, and Henry Daniels and Robert Lowe, as the other, clinched the team title for Choate. Garnett and Bittner defeated William Winslow and Harrison Fraker, of Lawrenceville, 6—3, 6—2, and Daniels and Lowe won from Osborne and Peter Lauck, 8—6, 6—4. The remaining Lawrenceville entry is the team of George Fraker and Gordon Campbell.

Australian Eleven Wins

TAUNTON, Eng., June 29 (Canadian Press)—The Australians defeated the Somerset County cricket eleven by an inning and 77 runs yesterday. L. O. Fleetwood-Smith and W. J. O'Reilly shared the bowling honors, the former gettting six second innings' wickets for 56 runs, after O'Reilly had taken nine in the first innings for 38 runs. The closing scores were: Somerset 116 and 116; Australians 309, Capt. F. M. Woodfull ran up 84 runs, Leonard Darling 79 and W. A. Barnett 51. Wellard, the county's leading bowler, took six of the invaders' wickets, but they cost him 111 runs.

Astra Defeats Endeavour

FALMOUTH, Eng., June 29 (AP)—The oldest Class J yacht in British waters, Hugh Paul's Astra, today defeated the newest, T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger, Endeavour, in a 30-mile race to leeward and return. Endeavour, however, led home Velsheda, counted her most serious contender in the trials preparing her for the challenge against the United States. It was the second victory for Astra over the Endeavour, as she won another race with the benefit of her handicap several days ago.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	49	23	.681
Rochester	44	30	.595
Toronto	42	29	.592
Montreal	36	34	.514
Albany	35	34	.507
Buffalo	29	41	.414
Syracuse	28	40	.412
Baltimore	17	49	.258

Results June 28

Rochester 8, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 12, Newark 10.
Albany 8, Syracuse 6.
Other game postponed.

Pacific Coast

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angel	3	0	1.000
Hollywood	3	0	1.000
Missions	2	1	.667
*San Francisco	2	1	.667
Seattle	1	1	.333
Sacramento	1	2	.333
Portland	0	3	.000
Oakland	0	3	.000

Results June 28

Missions 5, Sacramento 4.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 14, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 0.

Charlie Ruffing Delivers Third Shutout in Row

Big Yankee Right-Hander Holds Washington to a Trio of Hits

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	24	.625
Detroit	40	25	.615
Boston	35	31	.530
Washington	36	32	.529
Cleveland	32	29	.525
St. Louis	28	34	.452
Philadelphia	26	38	.406
Chicago	21	45	.318

Results June 28

Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.
New York 4, Washington 0.
Detroit 8, Chicago 7.
Only games scheduled.

Big Charlie Ruffing's blazing fast ball was much too good for the Washington Senators yesterday. The New York Yankee right-hander pitched three-hit ball and enabled his mates to hold first place in the American League standing. It was his third successive shutout and his ninth victory of the season. The score was 4 to 0.

Monte Weaver gave Ruffing a battle for four innings, but in the fifth the Yanks put together a cluster of hits for three runs and that was all they needed. Frankie Crosetti did not make a hit, although he drove in a pair of runs. Ruffing connected with two singles and batted in a run. Heinie Manush was the only Washington batter to give Ruffing any real trouble. The veteran outfielder, who at the moment is leading the league in batting, touched the Yankee star for a double and single.

The Detroit Tigers returned home yesterday after their very successful Eastern invasion and celebrated by defeating the Chicago White Sox, 8 to 7, in a 10-inning contest. The Sox had the ball game won going into the last of the ninth, but the Tigers rallied and sent the teams into extra innings. Doubles by Charlie Gehringer and Hank Greenberg produced the winning run in the tenth.

Each club had to use four pitchers, probably because the thermometer registered 101 in the sun. Auker worked only one inning and gets credit for the triumph.

The Philadelphia Athletics scored five runs in the first inning against the Boston Red Sox yesterday and then coasted to a 7-to-1 victory. The A's drove Johnny Welch to the shows during this rally, which was helped along by Bill Cissell's costly error on a double-play ball. Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-first home run of the season in the second inning, and Bob Johnson connected with his twenty-third in the eighth. Moose Solters drove one out of the park for the Red Sox.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	9	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Weaver, McColl and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 58m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1—	8	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0—	7	15	1

Batteries — Marberry, Rowe, Hamlin, Auker and Cochrane; Jones, Heving, Earnshaw, Lyons and Madjeski. Winning pitcher—Auker. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 46m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	x—		7	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—		1	5	3

Batteries—Dietrich and Berry; Welch, Mulligan, Pennock and R. Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Moriarty, Summers and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 2m.

British Open Scores

SANDWICH, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Fourth-round scores in the British open golf championship today, giving the 54-hole total and fourth-round scores:

Henry Cotton, Great Britain	204	79 283
S. F. Brews, Great Britain	217	71 288
Alf Padgham, Great Britain	216	74 290
Macdonald Smith, U. S. A.	220	72 292
Joe Kirkwood, U. S. A.	214	78 292
Marcel Dallemange, France	215	77 292
Bert Hodson, Great Britain	219	76 295
C. A. Whitcombe, Great Britain	217	78 295
Ernest Whitcombe, Great Britain	222	74 296
Percy Alliss, Great Britain	219	77 296
W. T. Twine, Great Britain	223	74 297
John Burton, Great Britain	224	74 298
C. H. Ward, Great Britain	219	80 299
E. W. Jarman, Great Britain	224	75 299
W. H. Davies, Great Britain	217	82 299
R. A. Whitcombe, Great Britain	225	75 300
James McDowall, Great Britain	224	76 300
Denny Shute, U. S. A.	223	78 301
*Jack McLean, England	228	74 302
Bill Nolan, England	219	83 302
Bert Gadd, Great Britain	224	78 302
Gene Sarazen, U. S. A.	222	80 302
P. P. Weston, Great Britain	225	77 302
Tom Green, Great Britain	222	81 303
Alfred Perry, Great Britain	224	77 303
James Adams, Great Britain	224	79 303

*Amateur.

Georgia Tech Has Two Players Left For College Title

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Shimmering heat waves danced over Country Club's fairways yesterday; but they held no terror for favorites in the national intercollegiate golf championship.

Charley Kocsis of the University of Michigan, recent winner of the Western Conference crown, was nearly as hot as the temperature. Playing 28 holes in two strokes under par, Kocsis annihilated his teammate, Woodrow W. Molloy, 9 and 8.

In a match that went one extra hole and in which the lead changed five times, Ed White of Texas eliminated Johnny Banks of Notre Dame, 1 up at the thirty-seventh.

Two Georgia Tech lads, Charley Yates and Frank Ridley, survived the quarterfinals and will clash today in the semifinal. Yates, by dint of a great come-back on the last nine holes, in the afternoon, defeated Bill Dear, 2 and 1. It was Dear who eliminated Walter B. Emery, the playing-through champion. Ridley won from Vince Fehlig, the last Notre Dame hope, 4 and 2.

Intercollegiate Golf Championship—Third Round

Charles Kocsis, Michigan, defeated Woodrow W. Molloy, Michigan, 9 and 8.

Edward White, Texas, defeated John Banks, Notre Dame, 1 up (37 holes).

Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech, defeated William Y. Dear Jr., Brown, 2 and 1.

Frank M. Ridley, Georgia Tech, defeated Vincent Fehlig, Notre Dame, 4 and 2.

Factor, Freed, to Help Round Up Touhy Gang

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—John Factor, nemesis of the Roger Touhy gang, was free yesterday to strike again at the kidnap racket.

Factor, who helped send Roger Touhy and three associates to the state penitentiary on 99-year sentences for kidnaping him for ransom, was released June 27 from the county jail at Sycamore, where he had been held for 64 days pending possible extradition to England on a $7,000,000 stock fraud charge. Almost immediately he came to Chicago by airplane and declared he would "stay on the job until other members of the Touhy gang are rounded up, both for my safety and the safety of the general public."

New Tourney at Metacomet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28 (AP)—The New England Professional Golfers Association will sponsor a $2500 medal play tournament at the Metacomet Golf Club in East Providence, Sept. 17-18-19, according to the announcement made today by Lewis Myers of this city, president of the N. E. P. G. A. The competition will be open to members of the National P. G. A. and amateurs who belong to clubs affiliated with the U. S. G. A. or any of the state associations of New England. Bob Harlow, manager of the tournament bureau of the P. G. A., indorsed these limitations in approving the dates of the 72-hole event. The tournament will follow an open to be played at Riverdale C. C., Bergen County, N. J., Sept. 13-15, and finishes one day before the eastern open championship, scheduled for Sandy Burr at Wayland, Mass., Sept. 21-22-23.

Pigeon's Yacht Wins

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The national model yacht race was won yesterday by Fred L. Pigeon of East Boston, Mass., at Port Washington, Long Island. He sailed his "Westward 3rd" and will compete in the international races at Fleetwood, Eng., Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Pigeon is secretary of the National Model Yacht Racing Association. John Black of West Medford, Mass., was second and the boat of Gordon L. Curry of Port Washington placed third.

Knowles Wins Golf Title

GREENWICH, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Robert W. Knowles Jr. of New Prep, Cambridge, Mass., yesterday won the eastern interscholastic golf tournament, defeating Milton Reach of Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., 2 and 1, in the 18-hole final.

Restaurants

JAFFREY, N. H.

The ORIBE TEABARN and SHOP
Under same management as THE ENGLISH TEA ROOM 31 Newbury St., Boston

LEXINGTON, MASS.

The Minute Man C

The Home Forum

View From a Welsh Hilltop

IF THERF were no maps of Wales to indicate the ancient remains, it would still be easy to find them. You would need only to choose the highest hill with the most beautiful view; and would find crowning it the encircling ridge of an ancient palisade. This hill on which I stand is surmounted by a giant fortification, a double line of high banks of stone and earth, guarding the approach wherever the limestone cliffs are not too steep to climb. From the parapet my gaze runs seaward over the woods of a great park, past the pink brick of the house in its center, over the coastal plain on which run the intersecting white lines of roads, to the distant blue of the sea and the barrier of red brick and white canvas of a seaside resort. Inland, the hills rise in tiers of fading color, green, gray and smoky blue, and on the crown of that distant hill the sunlight shows the bank and ditch of another ancient camp.

All the ages of Wales are in this view, from the oldest here on the hills to the most modern down beside the sea. One knows only too well the town of Sunny Aberwhatnot, where rows of brick houses line the waterfront with lodgings interminable; where the promenades are filled with the industrial towns on holiday, men with faces pallid from long winters in smoky towns, girls vaunting their freedom in pyjamas or flannel trousers, children squealing and scurrying underfoot, munching immense pink sticks of Aberwhatnot Rock, fair maidens dipping gingerly into an icy sea. Where the pavement ends, the fields of camps begin, tents, caravans and cars, the flicker of spirit lamps boiling kettles, the clamor of children, the worn faces of parents determinedly enjoying their time at the seaside. And out along the white roads the gay buses go, carrying tripping crowds to view ancient castles or to take the railway that climbs the highest peak in Snowdon.

* * *

This is not Wales but Midland-by-the-Sea, a rest camp for the victims of urban industry; yet a few miles inland true Wales begins. A country bears the signature of the age when it reached its high-water mark of human development, and to these lowland farms the high tide came a century ago when wheat sold at eight shillings a bushel. Most of the houses, red brick or white-washed stone, were built in that short period of prosperity, and the broad meadows show the baulks of old ploughlands in which great oak trees have now grown. There is little cornland now in the heavy soil of the plain, and the cattle which graze in the meadows carry an ever-increasing proportion of shorthorn blood which swamps with roan and white the ancient black cattle of Wales. The great house was of the same age, a huge stately building of pinkish brick and white stone, looking over smooth green lawns to a park of great trees spreading wide and low—a hall which could be built only by the tribute of a rich nation and which could be kept up only with an army of servants.

* * *

Far in the distance Rhuddlan Castle lifts itself beside the River Elwy, a square of stone wall with massive round towers at the corners, one of the stone fortresses set up by Edward I to stand guard over the truculent Welsh. It marks a period, the end of Welsh independence, although that flowered again briefly under Owen Glendower. While the great castles sat across the rivers, there were no more Welsh Princes of Wales; but, instead, there was soon a Welsh King of England, time bringing in its revenges. Farther to the right is the cathedral town of St. Asaph, almost hidden among its trees, two streets and a red stone village church which is the Cathedral. From a modern point of view there is no reason why St. Asaph should have a cathedral; but things in Wales are not rooted in the present. The church is modern but the idea is ancient. The diocese of St. Asaph was once, when the Romans came, the domain of the Ordovices, a division of Venedocia which the Welsh call Gwynedd. Here and there the name of a village, Sarn or Ystrad, recalls a lost Roman road; but the Romans scarcely touched the realities of Wales and their legacies were cultural rather than structural. When Maximus withdrew the legions in 386, to fight his partisan wars against rival emperors, the last official link between Wales and Rome ended.

The fall of Rome was the opportunity of the saints. All around me are villages named for these early missionaries, Asaph and David and Germanus. Near Mold is the valley where the Hallelujah of Germanus' Britons drove the Saxons in panic back to their ships, and many of these villages are the same that have persisted in part for fifteen hundred years, Henllan and Llaneffydd, the old church and the new. Llan, the sacred inclosure, is the commonest prefix to Welsh place names, but where are these sacred inclosures? And why are there so few stone circles on these treeless hills, when in the kindred Lake District they are everywhere?

The one question, I think, answers the other. The circle, whether of wood, stone or earth, was at first the tribal meeting place and the Druidical temple; and, on the conversion of the Welsh to Christianity, the same place was used for Christian gatherings, and in time a church was built there. In the Lake District the pagan Saxons and Norsemen ousted the Britons and disregarded their meeting places, so that the stone circles remained on the hillsides, while new villages grew up in the valleys. But here in Wales the villages are still among the hills, and nothing of the stone circles remains except here and there a stone in the wall of a circular churchyard or built into the foundation of a church, and the name Llan, the inclosure.

* * *

Before Arthur came, these sacred sites were already determined, although the ephemeral mud houses in which the cultivators lived pursued the dwindling forests up the hillsides, where the trees were smaller and easier to cut and burn, and where summer pasture might be had for their sheep. But the parent villages remained, and the people who live in them have often almost a family likeness, fair or red hair, gray eyes and long noses, one of the most beautiful physical types in Europe, a proof of long generations undisturbed. Yet, if these villages are nearly as old as the Celtic occupation of Wales, how old are the hilltop fortifications which are now entirely abandoned? The antiquaries alone can answer that, but I think that they are not older than the villages. In that strange book of tales from the childhood of Wales, the *Mabinogion*, wherein Lear, Caractacus, Arthur and their families live their lives in a maze of forgotten customs, magic and poetry, the innumerable chieftains of that anarchic period are a most conspicuous feature. Probably this camp, fortified with a palisade of wood, held one of the palaces of which the tales tell, a rude hall of wooden beams and wattle walls where the warriors slept with their horses haltered to the foot of their beds, and the King sat on a wooden throne beyond the smoking fire, listening to the bard who chanted the praises of his greatness.

One can see these kings only as shadows through the stories, Peredur, Owain, Bedweri and Kai, whom we know in later form as Percival, Sir Uriens, Bedivere and Sir Kay the Seneschal who began as the gayest and most gallant of Arthur's knights and ended in Mallory as the butt of the court. They were all kings in their day, ruling their half-dozen villages from the fortified palace, careless, in their belief in their own power, that wandering bards brought the news that Rome had fallen to the barbarians, that the proud villas of Lloegr eastward across the mountains were burning, that the Saxons were flowing into the land. Then Arthur the Cornishman rose and united them for one brief generation in defense of their own people and their own religion. We hear the confused legend of Arthur's victories, and for a space the advancing tide of the Saxons was checked. Then the unruly Welsh kinglets rebelled against further subordination. The barge bearing Arthur to the Isle of Avalon disappeared into the mists; the Welsh kings returned to their mountains, leaving the lower lands to the Saxons. But their brief effort had not been in vain. The bards did not forget, and the tale of their last stand has lifted it to a pinnacle of romance; so that the names of obscure kings of these bleak Welsh hilltops have been sung around the world.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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By Courtesy of "Nederland in den vreemde" to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Little Girl of Zeeland Brings Grandmother Her Newspaper

Appointment With a Photographer

"As I passed the shop of the new photographer, Mr. Higford, I saw an announcement in his window which led me to enter. I made a few inquiries, and I saw specimens. For the sum of eight shillings Mr. Higford makes a photograph of you in the ordinary way. He enlarges this photograph on porcelain and tints it in the natural colours, giving very much the effect of a water-colour painting. He showed me one which he had just finished of the station-master's wife, and I can only say that I should have recognized it anywhere. What I am proposing, Eliza, is to make you a present of such a photograph."

"It's very kind of you, of course," said Eliza, "but I don't think I want to be photographed. . . . Even when I was a girl I didn't use to photograph well—used to come out sort of peaky. I don't know how it was. Somehow when you know you're going to be photographed, your face seems to set stiff and your mouth goes crooked."

"Well, Eliza," I said, "what I was intending was to give you a photograph, not of yourself, but of one who is even dearer to you than yourself."

Eliza said, "I should simply love it," and kissed me violently.

"I think," I said, "that it would do very well over the mantelpiece in the dining room, just above the clock. The space on the wall there has always looked to me as if it was asking for something."

"Yes," said Eliza. "That's where we'll put it. We are more in the dining room than we are in the drawing room."

I did not at the moment raise the question of the frame, but I had already seen something at Higford's which took my fancy. It was a very broad frame, stained dark green. In fact, there was more frame than picture. On the wood in the upper right-hand corner was a small bronze thing, which I took at first to be a spider. On further examination it turned out to be a medallion of Julius Cæsar. Higford said the registered name of it was the Art-in-the-Home frame.

I had already decided to be photographed in a sitting position by a table on which was a pile of correspondence. In one hand I should hold an open letter. I had decided on shepherd's plaid trousers, Higford having mentioned that these came out particularly well, and I also made a note of his hint to keep the feet as far back as possible. If protruded, these get out of focus and are unnecessarily enlarged.

My appointment for Higford was three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. At two forty-five I was ready to start, feeling a little nervous, but not without some emotions of pleasurable anticipation. Eliza came down the stairs carrying baby, and I could see at a glance that baby had his Sunday clothes on. . . .

Eliza looked at me wonderingly. "What on earth has made you take and put on all your best clothes?" she said.

"Merely because I chose to do so. I had my reasons."

"Well, you needn't get so short about it. Has anything happened to put you out?"

I was unable to check a sardonic laugh. Something had indeed happened to put me out. "Nothing whatever," I replied. "Attend to your own business and I will attend to mine."

The child was photographed crawling on the table. Higford said that this was a novelty. To speak more correctly, the child's clothes were photographed. Of the child you could see as much face as it then possessed and one fist. Babies cannot be expected to understand these things, and the fist had been thrust forward. In consequence it came out about twice the size of the face. For a production of this kind I did not think it worth while to go to the expense of the Art-in-the-Home frame. We had an old frame up in the attic which could be made to do. Eliza seemed perfectly satisfied. — BARRY PAIN, in "The Eliza Books." (London: Laurie.)

Geography

New England hills are rugged thrusts of rock
That argue with the sea about its green
And challenge every placid pool, and talk
In boisterous rivulets that match their sheen
Against the under side of some new leaf
That flutters when the fledgling's first note trills
Upon some neighbor bough that rests a nest beneath—

These are New England hills.

JESSIE CARTER.

Within Sight of Mt. Everest

Never shall I forget the thrill, the mystery, the joy of our trip to the top of "Tiger Hill."

We were staying in one of the hill towns of India, Darjeeling, every building with its red roof clinging frantically to the mountain-side, as though they feared they might lose their hold, and slip down for many miles.

Four of us had come by train first, and then by motor, up from Calcutta. We left the train at 5:30 in the morning; and, after the heat of that city, the coolness of the higher level was thoroughly welcome. As we wound up into the mountains, the growth became more luxuriant until, after four hours, we stopped. Instantly, to our surprise, the car was surrounded by women, all begging to carry baggage; and those sturdy young mountain women could have carried our trunks, had we had any, as well as our bags up the last steep ascent to the hotel.

It was very cold in Darjeeling and we were glad of a wee fire in our bedroom. We were told by our handsome guide (who, by the way, had been a student at Stanford University and spoke perfect English) that we would leave the next morning at 3 o'clock to climb Tiger Hill to see Mt. Everest, the top of the world. By this time we were so used to seeing the sun rise in India that we didn't even exclaim at this announcement.

We were wakened at 2:30 and oh! the room was cold! I tried to arouse the slumbering embers in the grate, with little success. We had something to eat and then bustled into all our warmest clothes, in the inky darkness joined the party of about ten, and motored six miles to the foot of the trail. When we got out, not knowing what was to happen, or in what mode of conveyance we would make this trip to see the sun rise, we found a sedan-chair for each person, carried on two poles by four sturdy men. Our guides were on horseback. This long procession of ten chairs, forty men, and several magnificent white chargers, looking like an animated reptile, started up in the darkness to the steady, rhythmic tramp of the forty men.

It is almost impossible to describe or to give a mental picture of this strange and unusual entourage.

It was so dark that nothing could be seen but the stars in the strip of sky between the trees on each side of the trail; we could not even see the horses or the bearers. I was near the end, and away off in the distance I could hear the different groups of men start, and pick up, one after the other, the old, weird Tibetan chants, their voices ringing out in the stillness of the night. They never stopped, although their loads were heavy, and the trail steep; never did their voices cease, except when they lowered us to the ground and rested for a few moments. Then they would hoist us onto their shoulders again, pick up the chant, and on and up we would go. Often they would shift the weight from one shoulder to the other. How they did this without an upset, I never discovered.

After a long time, I realized that the trees on each side of us were taking form; that my bearers were men, not black objects, and that the guides, bringing up the rear of the procession on their beautiful white horses, were now visible. Dawn had stolen upon us so silently that none had beheld its coming. After a last, steep climb we reached the top, 9000 feet high, wrapped our blankets about us, looked out over the top of the world, and watched the sun rise in a crimson glory, through a bank of white clouds.

In the distance twinkled the lights of Darjeeling, nestled in the hills; and beyond, piled one upon another, were mountain ranges, draped in mist.

Much to our disappointment, Mt. Everest, 29,000 feet high and the top of the world, was completely shrouded; but we saw Kunchinjunga mantled in snow. And at last, having registered a mental picture we could never lose, we jog-jogged down the trail, grateful for the beauty of that sunrise. F. F. B.

MOST things take on an agreeable aspect in the Dutch province of Zeeland. In this string of more or less isolated islands, the inhabitants, from the tiniest baby to the sturdiest old man, are dressed in distinctive native costumes. The little girls look particularly attractive, dressed in the centuries' old manner of their parents. Their long, wide skirts do not seem to interfere in the least with their natural liking for running and playing, for doing all sorts of things which delight little girls the world over. Each time one sees such a child knocking at the door of a picturesque old house, to deliver the local paper to Grandma, one is reminded of the Old Masters and almost fancies that a painting by Jan Vermeer has come to life.

The only physical link between the islands of Zeeland and Holland is the huge Scheldt dike, which joins one of the largest islands with the mainland. This explains how the old costumes and customs of Zeeland have been retained in a more engaging and unconscious way than in more sophisticated Volendam and Marken. For, be it said, the Volendam fisherfolk and the people of the island of Marken are careful to retain the wooden shoes, baggy trousers and striped shirts of the men and the long, glossy curls and colored shawls of the women chiefly with an eye to the frequent tourists.

The Falls of Kaieteur

(British Guiana)

It was after five when we reached Kaieteur. The landing was, of course, some way above the falls, and leaving the boys to secure the boat and bring up the luggage, I hurried forward on foot to see them before it was dark. I had expected to be led there by the sound, but it was scarcely perceptible until one reached the brink and even there, so great was the depth, only a low monotone rose to greet one.

The path led across a rock plateau totally unlike the surrounding country, bare except for cactuses and a few flowers, scattered with quartz, pebbles and sponge-like growths of crystal. A faint path led to the edge of the precipice and there a natural platform of rock allowed me to lie and study the extraordinary scene. . . .

That evening the whole center of the lip was covered, and the water gently spilled over it as though from a tilted dish. At the edge it was brown as the river behind it, rapidly turning to white and halfway down dissolving in spray so that it hung like a curtain of white drapery. It fell sheer from its seven hundred-odd feet, for the cliff had been hollowed back in the centuries and the edge jutted over an immense black cavern. At the floor dense columns of spray rose to meet it so that the impression one received was that the water slowed down, hesitated, and then began to reascend, as though a cinema film had been reversed. And not only reversed, but taken in slow motion, for just as aeroplanes hurtling like bullets through the air seem from the ground to be gently floating across the sky, so the height here delayed and softened the vast fall. . . .

The basin below was heaped with rocks, reduced by distance to little boulders, among which the water was breaking in a high sea, wave after wave set in being by the fall, emanating outwards and smashing into spray against the banks like an incoming tide; half a dozen or so minor cataracts were visible down the gorge before the river regained its tranquillity.

But more remarkable, perhaps, than the fall itself was the scene in which it stood. The scale was immense, so that the margin of the forest shrank to a line of shrub and it was only by an effort that one could remind oneself that these were the great ramparts that had towered over us all day. The cleavage, too, was so abrupt that it appeared unnatural; as though two sections in a composite panorama had been wrongly fitted; above was the placid level on which we had traveled, below for miles ahead the river could be followed, shot black and silver ribbon, gently winding between bush-clad hills, and here in the middle a sharp break where the edges, instead of coming together, lay apart, clumsily disjointed.

I lay on the overhanging ledge watching the light slowly fall, the color deepen and disappear. The surrounding green was of density and intenseness that can neither be described nor reproduced; a quicksand of color, of shivering surface and unplumbed depth, which absorbed the vision, sucking it down and submerging it.—EVELYN WAUGH, in "Ninety-two Days." (London: Duckworth. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Life in a Pueblo Village

One definition of a pueblo is "a communal village of many-storied, terraced buildings." This architectural form was developed by the need for defense, and the terracing is its most striking feature. The higher rows set back from the lower like the seats in a grandstand, the roofs of the lower level serving as the front dooryards for the level above. . . .

The early pueblo people were in constant danger from marauding tribes. Ute, Apache, and Navajo swept down upon them, carrying off their crops and making prisoners of such workers as they surprised in the fields, and so the villages were designed for defense. Windows and doors faced the streets or the central court. Outside walls had no openings except for an occasional peephole, presenting forbidding blank walls to the surrounding country. Even these windows and doors existed only in the upper floors. The rooms on the lower tier opened only through a hatchway onto the roof and the roofs were reached by ladders which could be pulled up or, as can be seen still in some of the remote pueblos, the ladders had rungs stuck through the upright poles which could be pulled out. The entrance to the plaza, or the ends of the streets, could be quickly walled up with masonry. . . .

The houses are built of stone or adobe, plastered within and without with burned gypsum. There are groups of rooms to which other rooms have been added as required beside, or in front, or behind, or on top of the original rooms as convenience dictated, thus giving an architectural effect to be found nowhere else, unless perhaps in Egypt. As a new room is needed, it is added. As an old room becomes useless, it is deserted and crumbles. The plaster weathers and blends in color with its surroundings, and the whole pueblo adapts itself to its environment presenting sometimes the aspect of a semi-ruin, well weathered, with the corners softened by Time's molding fingers. Beautiful they are in their massing against the blue sky or the golden sunset.

Adobe is sun-dried clay. Now it is mixed with straw but before the advent of the Spaniard rushes were reduced to ashes and the clay mixed with them. Sometimes the original adobe was molded into balls; sometimes merely laid on in hunks, rudely fashioned by hand. Sometimes it was used to chink stone walls and sometimes spread on the rush-covered poles of ceilings to make the roof of one room and the floor of the superimposed one. Now Mexican and Indian alike make adobe bricks with straw although for building the Indian uses stone when it is available. . . .

The Spaniards had but indifferent success in forcing their religion on the pueblo people, but they brought with them gifts of incalculable value, gifts that were to be more appreciated as time went on and were not intended as gifts at all. Peaches they brought, and sheep and horses. All these were unknown before Coronado pushed his way through New Mexico and Arizona and as far east as Kansas. But the Indian returned gift for gift. The Spaniard found him cultivating tobacco, corn, chili, melons, squashes, and beans. Today in Zuñi and Cochiti and Isleta in the fall the houses are gay with strings of red chili, and musk melons are pared and scooped clean and hung up on posts to dry, later to be split into slices and put away for winter use. Meat is jerked, corn cooked and stored, and all made shipshape in anticipation of the coming of the hunger moon. For the people are provident and, unlike the Navajos, make careful preparation for at least one season ahead.

The baking is done in beehive-shaped ovens out-of-doors, but the rooms have lovely adobe fireplaces and a flat slab for cooking the thin, paperlike piki bread. Sometimes this fireplace is in the corner and sometimes in the center of one of the side walls, in which case a low fire wall projects into the room a few feet and in the angle thus formed the fireplace is tucked so placed. It is protected from the drafts from the door and the heat is conserved.

Sometimes the floor is of matched stone slabs, sometimes of well-pounded earth rubbed to a smooth polish with soot mixed with ox blood.

The rooms are comfortably large. Around the wall runs a low bench which serves as a seat by day and a bed by night. At one end on a swinging rod are hung blankets, buckskins, ceremonial sashes, and other family belongings. Bright pictures are fastened high up near the roof-beams.—From "Mesa Land: The History and Romance of the American Southwest," by ANNA WILMARTH ICKES. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

The Way Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE center of the financial and business district of a certain large city, there is an underground railroad station. Passengers leaving this station find themselves emerging into a subway. Since there are quite a number of streets converging at this point, with exits from the subway to each of them, a stranger might be somewhat confused and troubled at the many turns, were it not for the signs that greet him at every point with the words "Way Out To . . . Street." If one observes these signs confusion is dissipated, and one is guided without doubt, trouble, or loss of time to take the way that will ensure his correct and unhindered progress toward his destination. But should the traveler refuse to observe or follow the directions placed for his convenience, and determine to find his way out unassisted, he might waste considerable time and effort.

How like that of travelers ignoring the signs in the subway is the situation with mankind today! Individually, many are seeking release from heavy burdens of lack, limitation, fear, worry, sickness, or sorrow, but like Hagar, who for a time saw not the well at hand, they do not see the way out, although it is right before them. In reply to the sufferer's incredulous query, "Where is the sign?" Christian Science, with Christlike tenderness, compassion, and encouragement, points to the Bible as the guide that leads out of error's subways to the sunlight of spiritual activity, health, happiness, peace, and plenty. What more beautiful words of promise could be given to suffering humanity than those of the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life"? What more loving invitation could there be than his gentle, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"?

The New Testament is replete with the blessed and healing benedictions of the Master, and through the light which Christian Science throws upon his words and works many thousands today are experiencing spiritual comfort and physical healing, are truly finding "the light of life," the Christ, Truth, the way out of the subways of sin and suffering into health and harmony. These seekers are growing daily into closer unity with God, our Father-Mother. So they are proving the truth of the statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

As with individuals, so it is with nations. All nations are searching for the way out of chaos, stagnation, insecurity, fear, and doubt. In various ways of doubtful human planning they are seeking the answer to their problems. Though they are for the most part Christian nations, yet they doubt or else ignore the precepts and teachings of the very Founder of Christianity, Christ Jesus. When one asked him which was the greatest of all the commandments, he replied: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Here the Master may have meant that loving one's neighbor as oneself is the inevitable result of obedience to the "first and great commandment."

The way out of the confining mental subways in which nations seem to be wandering, then, is through obedience to the greatest of all the commandments. It lies in turning away from the gods of false nationalism, selfishness, fear, greed, lust, hatred, and distrust, and learning to have one God, one Mind. Speaking of the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 340): "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal. One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Christ, Truth, is even now, as ever, calling to men and nations to turn away from the false fears and allurements of material sense and to seek security, peace, and prosperity in the only way they can ever truly be found, namely, through the Christianization of thought and endeavor. The way out is plain for all men to follow. It is only the selfish materialism of mortal thinking that shuts the eyes to the healing Christ and hides the way to freedom. Marveling at the perversity of the people, Jesus said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" How long will men and nations dwell in darkened subways of material thinking before ascending the mental stairway leading to light and spiritual understanding?

Inland Gulls

All day long,
Back and forth past my window,
Wings go dipping and curving
Against the blue.

All day long,
Up and down the river,
White-gleaming pinions in a frieze of flight.

Passing, repassing
In lovely continual motion—
Wings in the sun—

DOLORES CAIRNS.

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Woolen Trade Tension Relaxes

Perfumed Geyser in Dover St.

Liquor Banned to Welfare List

(Continued from Page 1)

two hours, making a geyser 30 feet wide and 30 feet high. Tossed cobblestones not only wrecked the premises of the Northeastern Laboratories Perfume Company but many other smaller offices and stores. Damage was estimated at over $20,000.

Consoled were hundreds of spectators who, standing in streets normally hot and stuffy on such a humid day, felt cool breezes from the water such as those felt at the base of a waterfall. It was a new experience for Dover Street.

♪ ♪ ♪

Welfare Liquor Threat

But a broken main was only a minor item in the problems which face Mayor Mansfield in his continuous economy drive.

Boston's skyrocketing tax rate of 1934—estimated at $37.50—is doomed to hit the $41.00 in 1935, the Mayor announced today. Deeply stung by the legislature's refusal to allow his continuing through 1935 two-thirds of the city's salary cuts, the Mayor declared the added $5,000,000 pay-roll costs will boom the tax rate up to the $41 figures.

Legislators had blocked the Mayor's salary reduction plans. Today his efforts at welfare economy were once more bring forth protests because yesterday single men were put on a $2 a week meal ticket and assigned for their lodging to the Dawes Hotel and other rooming houses.

Investigation had shown that the previous arrangement of $2 for food and $2 for hotel, both in cash, had resulted in some instances in the men sleeping on the Common instead of in rooms, the money going for liquor.

When the $2-for-meal system was changed to issuing meal tickets, good in any restaurant in the city, the liquor threat was suddenly discovered to still be present. It was pointed out that the men could order liquor in the restaurants and have it deducted from their meal allowances. It did not take long to formulate a rule to handle that. Any restaurant that sells liquor to welfare recipients on their meal tickets will be blacklisted.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today single women were under consideration. Some 4500 single women receive $4 a week like the men. Housing the men has been an easy problem. But housing 4500 single women is something else. The welfare department admits it has no pertinent solution as yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Springer Tunnel"

Whether Boston's new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel will go down into history just as the East Boston Tunnel, was the question today as uncertainty marked the whole name issue. A list of proposed names includes Joseph Warren, Samuel Maverick, Benjamin Franklin, Donold McKay, Martin Lomasney, John Hancock, Peter Faneuil, and Ernest R. Springer. Many citizens have asked that the tunnel be named after Mr. Springer who was its chief engineer and has many other notable Boston municipal engineering feats to his credit. Mr. Springer passed on before the work was finally completed. A precedent is the Holland Tunnel in New York, named after its designer.

The Mayor must pick a name by tomorrow noon when he opens the tunnel.

♪ ♪ ♪

One Part Resignation

Mr. Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, Budget Commissioner, member of the Sinking Fund Commission, acting head of the Statistics Department, and member of the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare—among other positions—today resigned his welfare position. It pays nothing and means much work. With an economy drive, he felt his full energies were needed for city finances.

Mayor Mansfield agreed with him, and named Mr. William J. Finn of Hyde Park, a wool manufacturer, to take his place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mayor's Naval Strategy

Speakers at luncheons seldom forget to recognize "Mr. Chairman, honored guests and friends." Rarely do they remember "the gentlemen of the press." But Rear Admiral Clarence S. Kempff, commander of Division 1, United States Navy, made certain that his name would appear in all Boston papers when at Mayor Mansfield's luncheon yesterday to officers of the U. S. S. Texas and New York, he included the press in his opening remarks.

The remembrance made a great hit with the reporters. Mayor Mansfield, recently nettled by hostile press remarks, cagily made good use of the cue. Introducing the next speaker, Capt. John S. Abbott of the New York, the Mayor turned to the press table and let the "boys" know that from then on the press would be adequately remembered in all his future addresses. Roars of laughter and genuine applause greeted these remarks, the noisiest demonstration coming from "the gentlemen of the press."

Railroads

Air-Conditioned Pine Tree

As cool as the groves its name suggests, the Boston & Maine's "Pine Tree Limited," the railroad's first all air-conditioned train, rolled into Portland's Union Station yesterday with a party representing the Governors of Maine and New Hampshire and railroad officials. Shortly afterward the "Pine Tree" rolled out of Union Station, Portland, for Bangor and intermediate stops.

Heavy users of ice, the Boston & Maine and Maine Central become heavier users with the advent of air-conditioning. Ice stored in the bunkers of the Pine Tree is the medium which lowers the temperature of the cars 10 degrees below the outside atmosphere. The principle of distribution, however, is the same as that of mechanical refrigeration. The latter type of refrigeration, road officials said, would be employed in day coaches which may get farther away from sources of ice, must depend therefore on mechanical air-conditioning operated from car batteries.

When the Boston & Maine's new streamline train goes into operation sometime in November air-conditioning will be incorporated as a standard feature.

♪ ♪ ♪

If railroad official brows have been heated wondering where the money was coming from to pay for this air-conditioning and streamlining they probably cooled down today when the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the B. & M.'s recent application for a loan of $2,863,000 PWA money. The remainder of the loan will purchase new Diesel locomotives, 10 steam locomotives and 21 day and suburban coaches.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the same time the two roads announced an additional air and express run on their Boston-Portland-Bangor airplane service. The new Boston-bound service will leave Bangor at 7:45 a. m., arrive in Boston at 10:10 a. m. The Maine-bound service leaves East Boston airport at 3:40 p. m., reaches Portland at 4:50, Bangor at 6:10 p. m. The New York to Boston plane connects with this last service. Since taking over the air mail, Augusta, the Maine capital, has been added as a stop for mail, passengers and express.

Hull Warns Reich On Debt Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

constitutes a devastating, point by point repudiation of almost every reason given in the original German note for what the German Government contemplated doing. The points raised by the German note, which was delivered to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on June 15, were briefly as follows:

1. Germany has made exertions unparalleled in history to discharge her debts, sacrificing to that end practically all the gold reserve and foreign currency reserve of the Reichsbank.

2. Economic depression and devaluation of other currencies have so reduced Germany's foreign trade that it is no longer possible for her to find the physical means for making payments.

3. Half of the original capital loaned Germany went back immediately in reparations payments.

In reply, the American note handed by Mr. Hull to Dr. Rudolf Leitner, chargé d'affaires in the absence of Dr. Hans Luther, raised the following points:

1. The reduction in German gold reserves and foreign currency reserves cannot be accepted as evidence that Germany has made every possible effort to discharge her obligations.

2. On the contrary, there is evidence for believing that in part this has been brought deliberately by the German Government. An extensive reduction in short-term indebtedness, coupled with substantial repurchases of German securities, leads to the belief that Germany has been buying in its own bonds at a time when conditions causing low quotations were deliberately stimulated.

3. A further reason for Germany's reduced ability to pay is seen in the widely held belief that "during recent months German foreign purchases of material susceptible of military use have been extensive and financed out of available exchange resources."

4. Meanwhile the reduced market for German goods is due to an important extent to German policies "which have created opposition in many parts of the world." The note implies that these policies—by which it obviously means anti-Jewish policies—have done more to damage German trade than other factors.

5. Germany cannot plead reparations payments to the United States. This country received no reparations. In addition Americans loaned money to Germany on the explicit understanding it would go into the economic rehabilitation of the country—not into reparations. If such use was made of the money it was done in bad faith.

Rhode Island Thirsty Deny Pretzels Are Food

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP)—Pretzels, potato chips and similar small wares will not be "food" when served in Rhode Island saloons if Gov. T. F. Green signs a bill which was passed yesterday by the State Senate. The House already had passed the measure.

The bill was introduced at the instance of saloon keepers who said licensing authorities in some towns were forbidding the presence of the traditional pretzel on bars, under provisions of the liquor bill which forbid serving of food by saloons.

Fascism and Communism Declared Part of New Deal

YORK HARBOR, Maine, June 29 (AP)—The future of democracy and the capitalistic system is bound up with the success of the New Deal, Mr. Stanley High of Noroton, Conn., author and editor, told more than 300 women gathered here yesterday for the forty-second annual convention of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Roosevelt "revolution," Mr. High asserted, is neither Fascism nor Communism, "although it partakes of some of the characteristics of both." "Rooseveltianism," he continued, "agrees with the Fascist philosophy in that the well-being of the nation's citizens is of concern to the Government and with Communism in that our economic life should have for its primary purpose the guaranteeing of the facilities for a more abundant life to all the people."

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A well arranged calendar of events insures freedom from dull moments. Attractive Rates for July.

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Established 1890 by James H. Batchelder. Golf and tennis on hotel grounds. Bathing; dance and concert orchestra. All rooms with bath or running water. Elevator. Large sun parlor and ballroom. Rates $4.50 and up daily. Booklet on request.

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J. H. Batchelder, Manager
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Now open for the season.

Swimming. Dancing. Golf. Cards. Brook and Lake Fishing. Golf Course now ready.

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June 29 to October 1

Very centrally located. Sporty golf course, tennis, clock golf and 3000-volume library. Noted for excellent table. Elevator service.

European Plan. Reasonable Rates

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Beautiful location in the White Mountains near Saco River and small lake.

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Come for a happy vacation

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AND COTTAGES

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Many rooms with twin beds and private baths. Select clientele. Moderate rates.

Write for book describing activities.

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HOTEL LOOKOFF

Orchestra Elevator Garage ★ Booklet

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Offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.

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Clean Rooms—Good Beds
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Maine

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"The Inn of Individuality"

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Beautiful bungalows in the Oxford Hills, bordering Lake Anasagunticook. One of Maine's finest vacation resorts. Select Patronage. Free Golf Instruction. Illustrated booklet on request.

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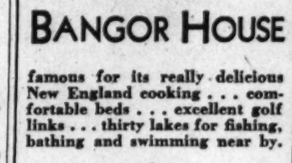
CANTON, MAINE



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Surf bathing, golf, tennis, saddle horses, deep sea fishing. Music.

Weekly Rates } *from $35 single*
American Plan } *from $63 double*

Mary Jacobs Kennedy, Prop.
T. H. Murphy, Manager

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Overlooking Lake Anasagunticook

A place for nice people, offering every attraction and comfort essential to an exacting clientele combined with a simplicity which allows moderate rates. Good food from our 400-acre farm.

9-Hole Golf Course on our own grounds, 2 Tennis Courts, Saddle Horses, Swimming, Boating, Salmon and Bass Fishing.

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Eighty acres on Lake Wentworth. Individual cabins in pines with fireplace and porch. Central bungalow, enclosed dining porch. All fresh vegetables. Select group. Booklet.

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A comfortable place to spend a week-end or to enjoy a home cooked Sunday dinner.

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Every Room has Private Bath or Hot and Cold Running Water.

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In a beautiful country, less than one-half hour from Boston, on an elm-shaded hill in a large estate. Accessible to the picturesque bridle paths and Sky Line Trails of the Blue Hill Reservation. Near two golf courses.

Famous for its delicious cooking. Save the expense and annoyances of housekeeping, and enjoy the country. Reasonable rates.

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6 Miles North of Burlington, Vt.

H. G. Cleyes, Managing Director

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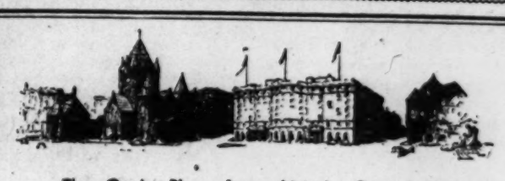
Greater Boston



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The COPLEY-PLAZA BOSTON

Arthur L. Race, Managing Director

Hotel HEMENWAY

On the Fenway at Westland Avenue

BOSTON, MASS.

NEW LOW RATES

One person $2.50 a day and up
Two persons (double beds) $3.50 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $4.00 a day and up

Special Weekly Rates

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

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● A distinctive apartment hotel for permanent or transients occupancy. You will enjoy the dignified, quiet atmosphere of this hotel because liquor is not sold on these premises.

● Our suites of 1-2-3 rooms are equipped with refrigerators and light cooking facilities and may be had furnished or unfurnished.

● 466 Commonwealth Ave. Ken. 4500

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Cool, quiet, spacious rooms. Conducive to study.

Located on Routes #1, 3, 28, 38, at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge

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Special Rates for Association Meetings

Minimum Single $2.50
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Timely Dining Room Prices

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Same Policy as in Prohibition Days.

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Garden Street at Chauncy

Greater Boston's Newest Hotel

Rooms with bath from $3.00

Colonial Grill Garage Connected

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OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

Friendly, Refined and Hospitable

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Huntington Ave., Boston. Single with Bath $2 and $2.50. Double with Bath $2.50 and $3.50.

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Near The Mother Church. Open June 1. Rooms with or without bath, $15 to $25 weekly with board; daily $2.50 to $4.00 with board.

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Located next to State Capitol. Refined and homelike. Moderate rates for both transient and permanent guests. Excellent dining room and cafeteria.

Send for descriptive folder

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Small attractively furnished apartments by day, week or month. Special summer rates now in effect. Excellent dining room service.

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ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

Single $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 Daily; $9, $12, $15, $18 Weekly. Double $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 Daily; $15, $18, $21, $24 Weekly. Suites—Parlor, Bedroom and Bath for Four $4, $5, $6 Daily; $24, $30, $36 Weekly. Dining Room—No alcoholic beverages served. Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church.

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The Largest Hotel in Block Island, Rhode Island

Season June 30 to Labor Day. Capacity 300 Location unexcelled on Atlantic Coast. Free Bathing. Table par excellence. Porch ¼ mile. Sports and amusements for all. Rates $25 per week up. Booklet. Mrs. C. C. BALL
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Attractive Rates

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New Outdoor Sundeck overlooking the ocean for that popular hour preceding dinner.

Golf—Bathing on hotel beach—Dancing

JOHN J. HENNESSY, Manager
Winter: Virginia Inn, Winter Park, Florida

On the Ocean Convenient to Newport

THE BREAKERS at QUONOCONTAUG BEACH, R. I.

is a comfortable house without ostentation where families can live the outdoor life to the utmost. The house borders on a breezeway where children play in shallow water without need for supervision; a few rods away the surf booms. The food is homely and plentiful. T. J. CLARKE, Telephone Watch Hill 7941.

An Invitation From

BOSTON

Recently we sent our invitations to 20,000 persons who during the past decade have been guests at

Hotel Vendome

Commonwealth Avenue

Two blocks from Back Bay Station

BOSTON

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON

Located on beautiful Commonwealth Avenue the Somerset offers you a quiet, dignified home when you visit Boston. A few minutes' walk to Christian Science church.

Rooms with bath, $3.50 up

Hotel Beaconsfield

BROOKLINE (Boston), MASS.

"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"

Enjoy the utmost in dignified living at this luxurious hotel.

American Plan Dining Room
Hotel Fireproof Garage Adjoining

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Fritz Carlton Hotel

BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS. at Entrance to Fenway

BOSTON

Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.

Rooms and Suites, $2 to $3 a day
Pres. and Treas., M. E. FRITZ

HOTEL FENSGATE

Overlooking Charles River

COR. BEACON & CHARLESGATE EAST BOSTON

An easy walk to The Mother Church.

Large, pleasant, quiet rooms. Excellent cuisine. Special music. Send for brochure with complete description.

Federal Control Of Union Labor Hit by Teachers

A. F. of L. Should Rely Less on NRA According to Resolution

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Believing that the general public is not aware of the dangers involved in educational retrenchment, the American Federation of Teachers, meeting in annual convention here, resolved yesterday to launch a campaign to enlighten citizens on the disasters inherent in curtailment of education.

Teachers decided to enlist in their campaigns the coöperative efforts of organized labor, parents, civil service employees, and others. They resolved to hold mass meetings in their various sections, draw up petitions, and put on demonstrations to arouse the citizenry to see the emergency now facing education.

While the members of the federation recognized the need for honest economy and for the fullest utilization of existing educational faculties, they went on record as unalterably opposed to arbitrary educational retrenchment. They stood against reduction of salaries and living standards, the limitation of educational opportunity and the lowering of educational standards.

"In order to satisfy irrational demands of bankers, merchants and similar groups," declared Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz of New York City, vice-president of the federation, "retrenchment in education has become so heavy that thousands of children have been deprived of practically any schooling, so-called fads and frills necessary to real education have been eliminated, schools have not been built, equipment not bought, nor supplies purchased, and, in addition, salaries have been heavily reduced."

Turning their attention to industrial unionism, the teachers' organization, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, passed a resolution asking the national labor organization to favor a single union in each industry, thus uniting all crafts within a given industry. Such industrial unionism, they decided, was the most appropriate and effective form of organization of the trade union movement today.

Specialization in industry with its mass production has taken away the significance of the old craft unions, declared Miss Rebecca Shapiro of New York City, who drew up the resolution. In large industries like the automobile, rubber, or steel businesses, work has become so highly specialized, she said, that the various craftsmen, each belonging to his own union, are often involved in jurisdictional conflicts.

The resolution asked that the American Federation of Labor immediately call a conference of international union executive boards to consider ways of transferring the craft unions into industrial unions.

After a prolonged debate the teachers finally passed a resolution to resist "any attempts from any source to interfere with the right of collective agreements or to subject the legitimate acts of the unions to government supervision." It was urged that a drive be intensified for the reduction of the work-week provided for in the NRA codes, and for increase in minimum wage rates to meet the rise in living costs.

The teachers urged also that the American Federation of Labor place less reliance on the NRA for furthering the interests of labor, and instead concentrate its energies on a vigorous campaign to organize the millions of the unorganized.

Japan Dreads Reds And Air Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

pared to concede to Japan the dominant control she demands at Nanking, in exchange for a working agreement to protect British interests in China and not to disturb outlying portions of the Empire.

What's to Prevent?

"It is difficult to see what can prevent the Japanese from doing what they like in China," said Professor Hopper. "The Chinese themselves might conceivably obstruct the process of assimilation if they could attain any sort of unity. But the last three years have convinced competent observers most friendly to China that unity among Chinese leaders is impossible. It appears probable that Japan may soon be able to conclude treaties with Chinese governments which will legalize the hegemony in China which she seeks."

Professor Hopper said that Chinese Communism is the only force likely to obstruct Japanese assimilation, but he regards Chinese Communism as more of a symptom of social disorders than as a constructive force, an agrarian revolt only slightly more coherent than the Taiping Rebellion. Nevertheless, Soviet China shows qualities of persistence, and he believes it will survive as a thorn in the side of the Japanese-controlled Chinese Government.

"After Japan has legalized her control over China by treaty with the recognized Government at Nanking, which she may be expected to do at any time, she will then be in a position to take up the question of Russia," said Professor Hopper. "Japan is modernizing her army as rapidly as possible, and the job will be complete in 1935 or 1936. Whether Japan then proceeds into eastern Siberia depends upon Japan's attitude at that time toward the two imponderables I have mentioned."

That Soviet Russia understands the situation thus described and is preparing to meet it is apparent by Soviet activities in the Far East at present, Professor Hopper says. The Soviet Far East is being developed so as to afford support for the Far Eastern Army as quickly as possible. Every project in that region has a strategic purpose. As soon as the trans-Siberian double-tracking has been completed, it is likely that a new railway will be started running north of Lake Baikal to serve as a line of communication if the southern route near the Manchurian border were cut.

The border regions of Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang are of interest in connection with the developing Russo-Japanese conflict, Professor Hopper believes, and he endeavored to obtain permission to visit them, but was not able to obtain permission from any government controlling access to these areas. He believes, however, that the struggle now being waged for political and economic control of these regions is of major importance in determining the outcome of the wider conflict between Russia and Japan.

Theaters

"Chimes of Corneville"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn.—"The Chimes of Corneville," lyrically charming, was presented here on June 28 as this summer's opening bill at the Country Playhouse. Lawrence Langner, its director, has given tryouts to such Broadway successes as "The Pursuit of Happiness," "Ten-Minute Alibi," and "The School for Husbands," an adaptation in verse of Molière's comedy by Arthur Guiterman and Mr. Langner.

Mr. Guiterman has carried his experimentation in the theater a step further in the present instance. He has furnished lively lyrics to Planquette's opera, written in 1877. If "The Chimes of Corneville" seems to lag at times, one may perhaps blame it on the fact that the adaptor in this instance hasn't the sure wit of Molière to fall back on.

"The Chimes of Corneville" takes some time to get under way. If it could be shortened, even at the expense of forfeiting some of Planquette's charming tunes, it would be livelier. At present, even with Mr. Guiterman's twentieth-century *mots*, it drags a bit at times.

Pleasing voices, a competently handled chorus and well-executed scenic arrangements marked the performance. The free movement of some 30 people on a relatively small stage showed clever stage-managership. Playing up to the mischievous charm of Miss Helen Ford's Serpolette, Mr. George Meader was amusing as Jean Perigau, a boasting lout. Especially good was his melodramatic description of an imagined rescue of the heroine. Other performances which deserve commendation were the Germaine of Lucy Monroe, Henri, Marquis de Corneville, as played by Woods Miller, and A. P. Kaye's Gaspard. Among the catchy favorites were "Just Look at This," and "A Marchioness, How Entrancing," both sung by Miss Ford. J. D. B.

Cummings Loses Men

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings announced yesterday that Mr. Charles Bunn, Assistant Attorney-General, had resigned to join the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin, and that Mr. Erwin Griswold had given notice of his intention to resign and join the Harvard Law School faculty later in the summer. Mr. Bunn is from St. Paul and Mr. Griswold from Cleveland.

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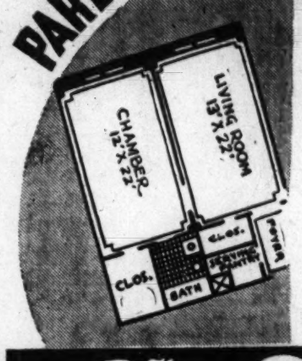

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BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WOFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KOMB, 1330kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-436m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

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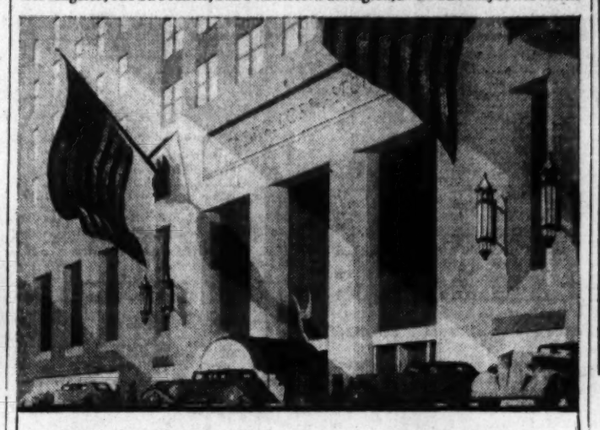

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market In Slumberland With Narrow Price Changes

Commodity and Money Markets

Steady Movement Of Stock Prices As Trading Lags

Leading Issues Sell Off Moderately—Metal Group Higher

By Forrest Price

Stocks got nowhere today.

After listening to President Roosevelt's bedtime story the market went to sleep again.

Total sales were only 450,000 shares.

It had been expected by some that the President would say something in his radio speech last night that would force stocks out of the doldrums. But activity lessened and prices generally were soft most of the day.

And yet there was no selling pressure of consequence. The trend was irregular with more downs than ups.

A miscellaneous assortment of stocks managed to show some improvement. Among them were Celotex preferred which was active and more than a point higher. American Bank Note common and preferred were in moderate demand at higher prices.

Cuban American Sugar preferred which has had a big advance lately moved to a new high today and then sold off. Eastman Kodak dropped 2 points at one time. Du Pont and Chrysler were inclined to weakness.

Price variations of most stocks were so unimportant as to signify nothing in the way of market conditions.

Sometimes it looks as if the bond market has reached the saturation point. Buying lately has been more or less perfunctory, especially with the high grade issues. The sale of $30,000,000 State of New York bonds at a net cost the lowest on record gives some idea of the plethora of funds seeking investment. The New York bond market today was a listless affair with prices of most corporate issues a little lower. United States Governments held steady.

Much less activity and lower prices prevailed in the grain market. Corn dropped more than 2 cents a bushel at one time. Cotton was rather weak.

Some market observers say that bonds are selling at such extremely high prices, affording such small yields on the investment that people and institutions with idle funds on hand sooner or later must look about them to find other ways to employ their capital: Which means, it is inferred, that they will next go to the stock market. Stocks also are selling on a high level, considering earnings, so that buying must be based more on future prospects than ever before.

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Speculative forces apparently found no immediate stimulus for stocks in the President's address to the country.

Although most traders displayed little inclination to pick up shares, either for a "turn" or a "pull," there also was no especial selling urge in evidence. There were feeble rallies occasionally, but the drift was moderately lower throughout the greater part of the extremely dull proceedings.

Some Recoveries

Shares of Allied Chemical, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, McIntyre Porcupine and American Can recovered fractionally.

Losses of around a point were registered by Case, U. S. Smelting, Union Carbide, Auburn, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Johns-Manville and American Commercial Alcohol.

Unimportant variations were shown by Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, Alaska Juneau, Kennecott, American Smelting, General Motors, Western Union, U. S Steel and many others.

Announcement of a reduction in various steel prices was not altogether unexpected in Wall Street in view of the lowering of automobile prices and the insistence of most consuming industries that steel makers should meet the cuts.

Bonds Apathetic

The bond market showed little life today and values had no definite trend during the forenoon trading.

U. S. Governments and most of the prime company issues met enough support to hold the levels of the previous day. In the semispeculative classifications there were a few minor gains and some equally narrow losses, but signs of activity were absent throughout the list.

There were offerings of American Smelting 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s at small concessions from the previous finals.

Trading was slow in the foreign division, with most prices irregularly lower. German Governments and Agricultural Bank 6s were down around half a point each, and narrower losses marked Argentine 6s, Brazil 6½s and Canada 4s. Japan 5½s showed a moderate recovery following weakness yesterday.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Friday	82.7	87.0	89.5	86.4
Week ago	82.4	86.9	89.7	86.3
Month ago	82.4	86.6	88.9	86.0
Year ago	73.4	77.5	85.2	78.7
Two years ago	53.6	51.8	73.1	69.5
Three years ago	84.8	100.3	100.6	95.3
High (1934)	83.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100)

Lead Price Reduced

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 1-10th of a cent to 3¾ cents a pound. The company reduced the metal .13 of a cent yesterday, bringing it to 3.85 cents from the 4-cent level prevailing for some time.

Colombia's New Mines

MEDELLIN, Colombia, June 29 (By U. P.)—In the first four months of 1934, 314 gold and silver mines have been discovered, the Treasury Ministry has announced.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 29	Last June 28
11¾	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
77½	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
34⅛	16	3	Adams Millis	100	28	28	28	28¾
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
104¼	91¼	3†	Air Reduction	400	99½	99	99	100½
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	18400	21⅞	21¼	21¼	22
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16⅛	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	13	13	13	13⅛
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	2100	132¼	131½	131½	131½
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	300	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	15⅞
15¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1800	21¾	21¼	21¼	21
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	47¼	46½	46½	48¾
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2200	13	12¼	12¼	13¼
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	69	68½	68½	69
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	26	25¾	25¾	
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	110	110	110	109
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1300	97⅝	96½	94½	97
60¾	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	55	55	55	..
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	..
63½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	34¼	34	34	35
7	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	300	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11	11	11	..
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
11	6½	..	Am International	100	8	8	8	..
11¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1600	8	8⅜	8½	9
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	4900	24½	23⅜	23⅜	24
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	10	26	26	26	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	800	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	21	20½	20½	..
17⅞	12	..	Am Radiator	1300	14⅜	14	14	14½
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
54⅝	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54	54	54	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11400	44	42⅜	42⅝	43½
123	100	7†	Am Smelt & R pf	10	125	125	125	..
94	70¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	95	95	95	..
26⅜	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	16¼	16	16¼	16½
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	400	70	66⅜	70	..
66½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	66⅜	65¾	65¾	66
120¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	120	120	120	..
123½	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1000	114¼	113½	113½	115
27⅞	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	500	20½	20	20½	20½
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	3030	10½	10¼	10½	10¾
83¾	58	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	61¾	60¾	60¾	61
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	500	4½	4¼	4¾	4⅝
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6⅛	6	6	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	8500	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
34	26½	1	Archer Daniels	100	31	31	31	..
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	6500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2900	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
75⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	6300	70⅝	69⅛	69½	70¾
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	5	5	5	4¾
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	..
73⅜	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	3500	59⅜	58½	58½	59⅞
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	39¼	38¼	38½	40
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1600	25	24¾	24⅞	25
55½	35¼	1.00b	Atlas Powder	400	49	48¾	49	48¼
59⅜	23⅜	..	Auburn Auto	400	25¼	22¼	22¾	25
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	12	12	12	12¼
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	800	24	23⅜	23⅜	24¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	97	97	97	98
46⅜	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43	43	43	43
110	95⅛	1	Bangor & Ar pf	160	110	109½	110	109½
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	29	29	29	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	800	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	17	16⅞	17	17
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	33½	32¾	32¾	34¼
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
30⅝	17¼	1.60	Borden	800	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	28⅝
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	900	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	23
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1500	17⅜	17	17	17⅜
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	38⅛	37¾	37¾	38
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
9¾	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
7⅞	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	500	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
5½	3	..	Budd Wheel	100	3	3	3	3⅛
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	14	13⅞	14	14
3⅞	1¾	..	Bush Terminal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	3¼	3	3	3
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
2⅝	1½	..	Butte & Superior	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
			—C—					
34½	18	..	Deere & Co	700	20¾	20¼	20¼	21
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	300	54¾	54½	54½	55
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	900	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	24
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	78	77	78	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	500	24½	24	24	23½
31¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	5300	44⅜	43¾	43⅝	44½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	300	19½	19¾	19¾	20½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2300	90	88	88	90½
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	500	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	123
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	103	103	103	..
			—E—					
12¾	5⅓	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7⅛	7	7	7½
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	98	96¾	97¼	99
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
31⅝	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
7½	3¾	..	Elec Boat	100	4½	4½	4½	5
9½	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7	7	7	7⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	13¼	13	13	..
21	8¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	14¾	14½	14½	..
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	42½
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	..
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	16	15½	15½	..
24½	11	..	Engineers P S ww	500	17⅜	17	17	17
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Bldg	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
28⅛	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	24	24	24	25
27	16	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	17	17	17	19¼
14¾	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	..
27½	9	..	Evans Products	400	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
			—F—					
62	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	49½	48	48	..
83¾	54	4	Fed Motor Tr	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	90	99½	99½	99½	..
25¼	16⅝	.40	Firestone T&R	300	18	17½	17½	..
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	82½	81	81	82½
67½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64	63½	64	64¼
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	24	24	24	..
17⅜	2¼	.h	Follansbee B	300	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	800	32¾	32	32	32¼
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	40	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	..
11½	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	500	37½	36½	36½	37¼
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	200	19¼	18½	18½	19
14⅜	9⅝	1	Gen Baking	200	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
10½	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	5200	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20⅜
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36½	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	32	31⅝	32	31⅝
1¾	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	⅞	¾	¾	¾
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	58½
112¼	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	112	112	112	..
42	29½	1	Gen Motors	7200	31⅜	30¾	30¾	31⅜
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	102	101¾	102	..
28½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
26⅜	16	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	16½	16½	16½	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	600	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅞
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
6⅝	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	22	22	22	..
28⅜	15⅜	1	Glidden	600	24⅝	24½	24½	24¾
103	83	7	Glidden pf	120	102	101½	101½	101½
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	900	20	19¾	19¾	20
18	12½	..	Goodrich	1200	13	12⅝	12¾	13¼
41⅜	25⅝	..	Goodyear	1900	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27⅞
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	2600	2½	2	2	2⅛
137⅝	6	..	Granby	600	10¼	10	10	10¼
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	31	30⅞	30⅞	31½
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1400	22½	21⅝	21⅝	22½
15½	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	4800	34½	33	33	34½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—H—					
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	30½	30½	30½	..
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
53½	35	..	Hamilton W pf	10	39	39	39	39
6¾	1½	..	Hayes Body	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
96⅛	85	6	Hazel Atlas	100	89½	89½	89½	..
7⅝	5⅜	5	Hercules Powder	200	72½	72½	72½	..
124½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	122	122	123	122
64⅞	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	63½	63½	63½	..
13	8¾	.25b	Hollander	800	11⅛	10⅞	11	11⅛
412	310	12†	Homestake Min	100	412	412	412	412
6⅞	3¾	3½	Houdaille Her B	200	4¼	4	4	4½
29⅜	17¼	..	Houston Oil	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
5⅜	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	9400	56¾	55½	55½	56⅜
12⅛	6¾	..	Hudson & Man	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
34½	8⅜	..	Hudson Motor	3600	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
7¼	3½	..	Hupp Motors	700	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	1200	25½	24½	24¾	25⅜
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon	600	25⅜	25	25	25
72¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	60	59¾	59¾	60
40⅜	35	..	Inland Steel	100	36	36	36	38
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Con	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13¾	7	h	Interboro Rap f	200	8½	8	8	..
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	140	140	140	..
37⅜	21⅝	..	Int Cement	600	26½	25½	25½	27
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	1400	33¾	33	33	33¾
9½	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
6	3½	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	4300	26⅝	25¾	26	26¼
25	10½	..	Int Paper 7%	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
..	..	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
..	..	..	Int Pap&Pr B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
24⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	1200	17½	16½	16½	17¼
86	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	85	85	85	..
32	31	1½	Int Salt	500	30½	30½	30½	30
50¾	40	2	Int Shoe	100	41	41	41	..
80	58¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	1800	13¼	12¾	12¾	13⅛
			—J—					
66⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1200	53¾	52½	52¼	54
			—K—					
111¼	97⅞	6	Kan C P&L B pf	50	110¼	110¼	110½	..
18½	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	17	17	17	17
4½	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2200	17	15¾	15¾	17
23½	17¾	.15b	Kennecott Corp	9200	27⅝	21¾	21¾	22⅜
7¼	4	..	Kinney & Co	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	1300	15¼	14⅞	15	19⅛
61	36	1†	Kress Co	100	59	59	59	..
37⅜	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	600	31⅜	30½	30½	31¼
			—L—					
63½	22	..	Laclede Gas StL	20	30	30	30	30
14½	8	.40	Lee Rubber	200	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	15½	15	15⅛	..
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3	3	3	3
14¼	..	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
21¼	12⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	15	15	15	15½
78	64⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	69½	69½	69½	69
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	500	31½	31½	31½	31½
23½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
35⅝	25⅜	1†	Liquid Carbonic	600	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	28¼
35¼	25⅝	1	Loew's Inc	11800	28⅜	27½	28⅛	28⅜
97¼	72	6½	Loew's pf	300	91¼	91	91¼	91¾
3	1⅜	..	Loft Inc	400	2	2	2	2
2¾	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	600	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
21	15	1½	Louisville G&E A	500	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16½
62½	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	400	52¼	51½	51½	53¼
			—M—					
41¾	23⅝	1	Mack Trucks	200	26½	26	26	26¾
62½	38¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	41⅞	41½	41½	42½
7	2¾	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	6	6	6	6
23¼	15½	.50b	Magma Copper	300	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼
4¼	1⅞	..	Mallinson	100	2¼	2¼	2½	..
19⅜	13	h	Man Elv mg	100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14
5⅜	4½	..	Marancha Corp	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
9	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	100	7	7	7	7⅛
8½	3¾	..	Market St Ry pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
4¼	1	..	Market St Ry 2pf	10	2½	2½	2½	..
19⅜	12½	..	Marshall Field	400	15½	15	15½	15⅝
40¾	28	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	500	32½	32½	32½	32½
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	200	38	38	38	..
8¾	4¾	..	Maytag	100	6	6	6	..
32	24	.2	McCall Corp	100	29	29	29	29
4½	1½	.h	McCrory Stores	300	2½	2½	2½	..
4¼	1⅜	.h	McCrory B	100	2	2	2	..
25⅜	5¼	.h	McCrory pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
50½	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	1400	48½	48	48	48
6¾	1	.h	McLellan Stores	300	4	3½	3½	3¾
63½	9½	..	McLellan Sto pf	1900	55	51½	51½	57½
39	36	2	Melville Shoe	400	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
26⅞	21	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
14¾	11	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	700	13	13	13	13
54½	36	1	Min Honeywell	600	54½	53	54	..
5⅞	2¼	..	Min Mollin	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
14⅞	7½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	9½	9½	9½	9¾
34⅜	17¾	..	Mo K&T pf	200	22¾	22½	22½	23½
8¾	4½	.h	Mo Pacific pf	400	5¾	5½	5½	6
22⅜	12½	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	17½	17½	17½	..
52	39	1	Monsanto Chem	900	51½	51	51¼	51½
35⅜	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	3700	28¼	27¾	27¾	28½
1⅞	⅝	..	Mother Lode	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
44¾	22	..	Motor Products	600	23½	22¾

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Orders an Embargo on Exports of Silver

Business and Industry

Tax Limitation On Real Estate Asked by Expert

Convention Told Dispossessed Owners Ripe for Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29—A plea for tax limitation on real estate as a means of fighting doctrines of revolution and violence was voiced by Mr. Adam Schantz, speaking today before the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here. Mr. Schantz, Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the association's committee on state and local taxation, based his appeal on the fact that real estate bears 80 to 90 per cent of the entire tax load.

He declared in his report, the nation must return the people to home and farm ownership by easing taxation or face a growing discontent. People possessed of their home and land constitute America's last line of defense in the cause of public peace and safety, he said. Dispossessed, whether through taxation or other forms of confiscation. they are ready converts to doctrines of violence.

Telling of the work of the national committee in seeking laws in the various states limiting taxation of real property, Mr. Schantz declared restraint of the serious practice of appropriations by state legislatures for devious purposes not intended by tax payers would be the prime result of such tax curbs.

Limitation would give people greater voice in expenditure of their money, since the amount that can be used without their consent is limited.

President Roosevelt's signing of the housing act was greeted enthusiastically by operators attending the convention. The measure has been termed here "as' the dawn of a brighter day."

Decided benefits from both the brokerage code now in effect and the proposed land development and home builders' code were predicted by speakers at a round table discussion of the two instruments. The realtors closing their session Friday, elected Walter S. Schmidt, Cincinnati, president, and Clyde Nichols, Kansas City; Alfred H. Wagg, Palm Beach; J. W. Wheeler, Seattle; Leon E. Todd, Camden, and Maurice Reidy, Worcester, Mass., vice-presidents, and Mark Levy, Chicago, treasurer.

Refunding Bonds On Lower Interest Basis Looked For

Taking into consideration the present low interest rates and the probable increase in new financing as a result of the recent modifications of the Securities Act of 1933, many bond issues placed in past years at high rates of interest may be refunded in the near future by a lower coupon bond, Jackson & Curtis, Boston, point out in a review of callable bonds now quoted at premiums.

Attention is called to the proposed financing for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, which is expected to be undertaken at the lowest rate at which any public utility has ever issued either long-term or short-term bonds to the public.

"Considering the caliber of many of the callable bonds now outstanding, coupled with current trend toward lower coupons" the firm states, "the present would appear an opportune time for many of these companies to cut down their fixed charges by refunding 5 per cent or higher issues with a rate of about 4 per cent. There are, of course instances where refunding would not be profitable due to present comparatively low coupon and in some cases uncertain earnings record.

"Assuming that many of these bonds are called on the next interest date beyond July, the firm adds, "a decline in price to a short-term interest basis for high grade issues would be witnessed. Thus, based on current market value and probable price level prevailing as a short-term bond, a loss in present capital after crediting interest may ensue in redemption of many of these securities."

Engineering Awards Ahead of Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—All major classes of engineering awards contribute to the last week's higher total of $32,055,000, as reported by Engineering News-Record. Federal awards rose to $7,723,000, state and municipal to $17,174,000 and private to $7,158,000. These totals are ahead of the previous four week's average and substantially ahead of the average week in June, 1933.

Types of work in which large increases were recorded include: waterworks with a total of $3,746,000; commercial buildings, $5,348,000; earthwork, irrigation and drainage, $5,942,000, and highways, at $8,748,000, were about 20 per cent above a week ago.

Loans to Brokers Off $23,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city amounted to $1,017,000,000 during the week ended June 27, representing a decline of $23,000,000 for the week.

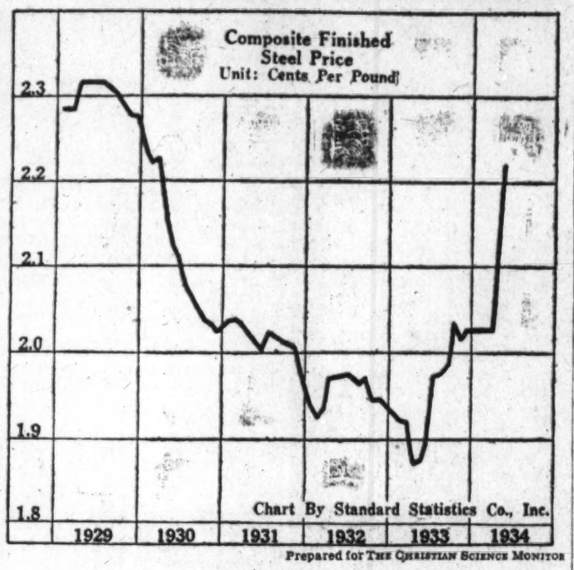
The loans for the week ended June 28, 1933, were $764,000,000.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 135

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

Prices Regain Lost Ground In Finished Steel Products



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prices for finished steel products have regained most of the ground lost in the last five years, and are now about where they were in the spring of 1930.

Bank Review Shows Retail Store Sales Up 12½ P. C. in May

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that chain store sales last month increased 12½ per cent over sales in May, 1933, a smaller percentage of increase than in the preceding two months.

The largest gains, ranging from 15 to 23 per cent, were shown by candy, variety, 10-cent and shoe store chains. Grocery chains reported a gain averaging 4.9 per cent.

Excluding sales of liquor, department store sales in the metropolitan area of New York were practically unchanged, from a year ago during the first half of June, according to statistics gathered for the bank's monthly review. Counting liquor sales, department store business was less than 2 per cent above that of the 1933 period.

"During this period," the bank commented, "the usual seasonal expansion does not appear to have occurred.

"In May, total department store sales in this district, New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut were 7 per cent higher than a year ago, a somewhat smaller increase than was reported for the months of March and April combined. Exclusive of liquor sales, the May increase amounted to 4½ per cent.

"Department stores in all localities and apparel stores continued in May to report a higher rate of collections this year than last. Stocks of merchandise on hand, at retail valuation, remained substantially above a year ago."

May sales of reporting wholesale firms averaged 16 per cent higher than a year ago, a smaller rate of increase than in the preceding four months.

Summer Activity Energetic So Far

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—June draws to a close with energy production, registering its third successive weekly increase, now at a point only 1.6 per cent from its all-time high for the week, Electrical World reports in its issue of June 30.

"Together with another rise in carloadings and sustained strength in bituminous coal production," the publication continues, "these figures would seem to indicate that industrial activity and movement of manufactured goods might carry over the summer without a general business slump.

"More than confirming the worst fears of those who forecast a drop in steel output, however, a 20 per cent decline in production in that industry has occurred.

This news, apparently well discounted in market circles, was greeted by an appreciable advance in general stock prices. Bonds continued to show strength, and commodity prices, exhibiting mixed trends, generally maintained their high levels.

Wheat Exports Show Rise in June 23 Week

Specil from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended June 23, totaled 4,088,852 bushels, as compared with 3,611,730 bushels in the previous week and 3,166,156 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 199,992,435 bushels, as against 275,801,030 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Chile Is Again Numbered Among Wheat Exporters

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 29 (By U. P.)—Chile is once more in the ranks of wheat exporters after a half century decline. Although in the recent years, she has had to import to feed her people, the 1933-34 battle of wheat turned the tide, and by the close of the season, a total of 1,027,566 quintals or 100,000 tons will be exported, the Agricultural Export Board estimates.

Of this, 500,000 quintals have been sold to the Argentine firm of Bunge & Born; 300,000 directly exported by the board, and 129,800 quintals by private firms. The rest has been shipped as flour.

U. S. Gold Stocks Hit Another High At $7,846,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) Monetary gold stocks of the United States climbed $11,000,000 to a new high of $7,846,000,000 during the week ending June 27.

The Federal Reserve Board announced that the daily average volume of reserve bank credit outstanding dropped $4,000,000 from the previous week, but was $272,000,000 higher than the corresponding period in 1933.

Total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,465,000,000 June 27.

The board's weekly statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Banks said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended June 27, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,468,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $272,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

"On June 27 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,465,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $44,000,000 in treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $9,000,000 in money in circulation and $2,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and increases of $11,000,000 in monetary gold stock and $5,000,000 in treasury and national bank currency, offset in part by an increase of $68,000,000 in member bank reserve balances."

Colombia to Move For Debt Service On Ability to Pay

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 29 (By U. P.)—A new arrangement for service on Colombia's foreign debt based on ability to pay, and perhaps involving reduction of the capital structure will be one of the earliest moves of the administration of President Alfonso Lopez.

The incoming President, after his inauguration Aug. 7, will face the thorny problem which affects so many North American bondholders. Although President Lopez has made no formal declaration, he has before him recommendations of a financial commission which he himself created.

Suspended in 1932, service was partly resumed in 1933. The 1934 budget provides for cash service on short term notes at three instead of five per cent, and while there is no appropriation for continuance of one-third cash service on the bonded debt, the Government is authorized to issue for 1934 interest, four per cent scrip redeemable in 10 years beginning in 1936. On June 30, 1933, the foreign debt amounted to 73,406,632 gold pesos.

After study of the problem and economic conditions, the financial commission concluded that lower price levels of Colombian exports and unbalanced trade conditions were obstacles to payment according to stipulations, and suggested therefore a basis of payment according to Colombia's ability.

Revision of the capital debt may also be sought, it was learned, taking into consideration the fall of the Colombian dollar to its current 59 cents, and the decline in exports. The depreciation of the United States dollar and suspension of the gold clause may also suggest possibilities for a new accord with creditors.

Stock Exchange to Study Foreign Arbitrage Methods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange at its meeting on Wednesday adopted a resolution that the President appoint a committee of five to investigate and study the present situation in the methods used in foreign arbitrage, which is a process of equalizing currencies so that they have the same value in all the major international centers of exchange.

The motion says the President may name nonmembers of the exchange upon this committee, which shall make a report to the committee when its investigation has been completed. The report is to contain any recommendations upon which it is considered desirable for the governing committee to take action.

Heavy Receipts Force Livestock Prices Downward

Arrival of Drought Cattle Bought on Government Account Big Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29—Increased receipts of all classes of livestock along with depressed conditions in meat markets caused decline in the cattle, hog, and lamb markets at the U. S. yards here this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices held up well in all departments early in the week but trade on practically all classes of livestock was dull and depressed at the close.

Much of the increased cattle receipts was due to arrival of drought cattle bought on Government account. Strictly grain-fed weighty steers were in light supply, most of the run comprising light cattle, many grassy and short fed natives along with southwestern and northwestern grassers being included.

Better grade medium and heavy weight fed steers sold steady to 25 cents lower, all others unevenly 25@50 cents down, in between grade and light offerings showing the most decline.

An extreme top of $10.40 was paid for medium weight steers, the highest price since January, 1932. Bulk better grade weighty steers turned at $9 upward, light offerings $8 upward, a top of $10 being paid for light steers. Common grass steers sold mostly at $3.50@$5. All heifers lost 50 cents, and cows 25@40 cents. Best heifers reached $7.55 early. Low cutter and cutter cows sold at $1.50@$2.25, and most beef cows $2.50@$3.75, best $4 upward. Bulls held steady at $3.50 downward, while vealers advanced 50 cents, selects scoring $5.75.

Increased numbers and break in fresh pork prices caused a drop of 25-30 cents in the hog market this week, packing sows ruling 15-25 cents down. The week's top was $5.15, with closing peak $4.90. Late bulk better grade 220-230 pound weights turned at $4.80@$4.90; 170-210 pounds, $4.35@$4.80; light lights, $3.75@$4.25; good pigs, $3@$3.50; good packing sows $3.90@$4.25; best $.35.

Quality of the week's run held up well, good to choice 180-280-pound weights comprising the bulk. However, increased supplies of packing sows showed up, many of these being plain qualities.

Spring lambs declined 75 cents to $1 this week, closing values being fully $1 under the week's high time. Yearlings lost 50 cents or more, but ewes held steady. No range offerings were included, native springers topping at $9.50, with closing top $6.85, and late bulk $8.50 downward closely sorted. Yearlings reached $7.50 on the high day but the bulk went at $6.50. Slaughter ewes realized $1-$1.25, according to kind.

Mathematician Finds Economic Forecasts Entirely Unreliable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 29—No method has yet been evolved which make it possible to demonstrate any periodic cycles in American business activity. One could arrive at just as accurate a forecast of business trends by tossing a coin or else picking slips of paper out of a hat as by following the systems sponsored by many leading economists.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. Edwin B. Wilson, Harvard mathematician, in an address delivered at the recent meeting here at the University of California of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

As an example of how far from the truth an economist may wander, he cited predictions made by Dr. Irving Fisher, in his book titled "The Stock Market Crash and After."

"The main thesis of this book," he said, "appears to me to be that the New Era is still with us, that the crash in the autumn of 1929 was to a large extent accidental, and that the new high 1926-29 plateau of stock prices of which he had spoken would not be broken, and that we were heading toward a new mild boom. As a matter of fact we all know now that nothing could have been wider of the mark."

As a basis for his criticism of Dr. Fisher as well as other economists who attempt to forecast business trends, Dr. Wilson cited the results of a study he has made to determine the predictability of American business. Using the longest available index of business activity, that of Leonard Ayres, which goes back to 1790, he charted the fluctuations of business, and found by a mathematical process proposed by Sir Arthur Schuster that these fluctuations were not periodic but agreed with what one would expect from the laws of chance.

Also, he made a check to see how many predictions of business trends would have been true in the past, using the indices at present proposed by "prophetic" economists. He found that such forecasts, when compared with what actually happened, were equal to about "zero in merit."

Dozen Holding Concerns Assessed Tax Penalties

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, has announced that tax penalties had been assessed against approximately a dozen corporations charged with passing profits to surplus for the purpose of reducing income-tax payments required of stockholders.

Under the Revenue Act of 1932, violating corporations may be fined up to 50 per cent of their net profits. The statute is aimed particularly at family-holding corporations, although it covers corporations of every character.

Silver Exports Are Embargoed By Morgenthau

Action Bars Speculators Sending Metal Abroad Pending Price Rise

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Treasury has nipped in the bud any plans silver speculators may have had to glean large profits by shipping the metal abroad.

Secretary Morgenthau ordered an embargo last night on exports of the metal. A special license now will be necessary to send silver abroad.

Officials indicated that silver had started to leave the country in considerable quantities since the President signed a bill directing the Treasury to buy sufficient silver to make it eventually a quarter of all the nation's metallic monetary stock.

Must Have License

Special conditions were set forth for the issuance of licenses. They will be granted by Secretary Morgenthau when he is satisfied that the silver to be exported:

"(A) Is required to fulfill an obligation to deliver such silver outside of the continental United States, incurred or assumed by the applicant on or before the date of this order;

"(B) Has been owned on and continuously after the date of this order by a recognized foreign Government, foreign central bank, or the Bank for International Settlements;

"(C) Was imported for prompt reëxport, or was imported in silver bearing materials under an agreement to refine such materials and export the silver so refined;

"(D) Is of a fineness of .8 or less; or

"(E) With the approval of the President, for other purposes not inconsistent with the purposes of the silver purchase act of 1934."

Three Exceptions

Some speculators were said to expect silver prices abroad to rise to such a point that more money could be made by selling there than by taking the 50 cents an ounce top price authorized for Treasury purchases here.

Fabricated silver, ore and metals containing small amounts of the metal and foreign silver coins are exempted from the embargo.

American silver exports have increased in recent months, but have been more than offset by imports totaling $13,934,000 from January through May.

To bring silver monetary stocks to the directed point, it has been estimated that purchase of $3,400,000,000 worth might be necessary.

Steel Industry's Pay Roll for May Reaches New High

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—Pay-roll totals in the steel industry in May reached a new post-depression high of $51,895,931 which is an increase of $6,424,053 over April, according to figures announced today by the American Iron & Steel Institute. At the same time, it was revealed that 18,276 more people were employed during the month, bringing the total number of employees up to 449,362.

"The average hourly wage per worker in May was 64.6 cents compared with 47.3 cents in June, 1933," the institute's statement says. "The average hours per week for each wage earner during May was 36.6 compared with 33.7 in April and 39.4 in June last year."

The average weekly income for all employees was $26.08. During the period from April to May, the institute says the industry's operating rate increased from 54.19 per cent of capacity to 58.06 per cent.

Value of Canadian Farm Lands Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 29—According to a government report, the average value of farm lands in Canada in 1933 was about the same as in the previous year, ranging from $63 per acre in British Columbia to $16 per acre in Manitoba. Average values placed on farm livestock are: horses, $52; milch cows, $31; other cattle, $17; sheep, $4; swine, $8.89.

The changes from 1932 are slight except in the case of swine, which have almost doubled, having increased from $4.73 to $8.89. In the same period the average value of wool increased from 5 to 10 cents a pound. Total value of all farm livestock in 1933 amounted to $403,135,000, an increase of about $27,000,000 over 1932.

Venezuela's Petroleum Exports Show Increase

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 29 (By U. P.)—Petroleum production and export showed increases despite the depression, according to official estimates placed before Congress. Last year's output totaled 17,293,193 metric tons, an increase of 208,000 tons over 1932. Exports were 16,596,650 tons, an increase of 415,000.

Exploitation of the Quiriquire and Cumarebe fields, started in 1932, progresses, and last year two new fields were started: Oricual, in the state of Monagas, and Federhales in the territory of Delta Amacuro.

Florida Counties Retire Over $2,000,000 in Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 29—During the last 17 months Florida counties have retired more than $2,000,000 in bonds. This was made possible by using part of their gasoline tax allotments to buy the bonds at favorable market prices. The bonds cost about one-third of their face value.

Stagnation of Money Markets Not Due to the New Deal

May Have Contributed to Jitters, Says Joseph Stagg Lawrence, but Cause Is Mainly Due to Usual Interregnum Preceding Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—"Although the financial community has been taken through the wringer by our politicians and the Brain Trust during the last 16 months, this chastening, much of it unfair, will do our financial institutions more good than harm over a period of time," says Joseph Stagg Lawrence, economist of the Review of Reviews, in an address before the Financial Advertisers Association at the Bankers Club here yesterday. "With the restoration of stable conditions and reasonable intelligence in the administration of security legislation the capital market will again revive. Money merchandising will become active first in refunding—then in the distribution of prime new issues and finally in the financing of ventures involving varying degrees of hazard. When the latter stage is reached the slump in the heavy goods industries which the Government is now trying to correct artificially through the expenditure of vast sums will correct itself.

"The Johnson Act together with the heavy losses sustained on American investments abroad, not to mention the economic nationalism implicit in the New Deal, will tend to keep American capital at home. Our own rapidly approaching economic maturity will reduce the opportunities for the profitable use of new capital. The result will be low money rates in the open markets, low yields on bonds, high premiums on first class issues, and high price-earnings ratios for equity securities.

"The pressure distribution of securities through eloquent salesmen intent upon commissions rather than the interest of the investors will be taboo. This is a lesson which the bankers have learned and which the extraordinary penalties of the new legislation will enforce. The investment bankers' code will itself be a definite and constant reminder of the high standards which the profession in the future will require.

Investment Trust Outlook

"The wide distribution of securities in this country and the limited ability of the average investor to make his own decisions will result in a growing popularity of investment trusts. There will be need for financial advertising of the institutional type. Its purpose should be educational and designed to strip from financial practices and financial institutions that air of mystery and secretiveness which made our banks and Wall Street such a ready object of suspicion by the simple folks who could not understand them."

According to Mr. Lawrence, the stagnation of the money markets cannot fairly be attributed to the hostility of the New Deal toward capital nor the legislation which Congress has passed such as the Banking Act of 1933, the Federal Securities Act and the Stock Exchange Control Act. "These contributed in part to the jitters which the money market has been suffering, but is only a small part of the cause for our extended financial doldrums. In all previous depressions there has been a lag between the end of the downward trend in business and the revival of the capital courage necessary to absorb new issues and give new enterprise support. The average period of this lag has been about a year.

Reasons for Timidity

In view of the extraordinary severity and duration of this depression together with its many aggravating circumstances it is not surprising that bank loans have failed to expand during the first 16 months of recovery or that earlier efforts to finance privately such essentially sound projects as the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco and the electrification of the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington should have failed.

"Capital has had ample grounds for its apprehension and timidity. It suffered first from the errors and skullduggery of some of its own leaders of whom only Kreuger and Insull need be mentioned. The losses resulting from the decline in prices and business and not attributable to human vice or error exceeded $100,000,000,000. A part of this is recoverable, in fact has been recovered, but much of it is lost for good, through the collapse of the debtor, the deficiency of security, repudiation and finally through reorganization.

"On top of these losses which have already accrued are those in prospect. Many of the New Deal's spokesmen have displayed a strong hostility toward profits. This has expressed itself in agitation for the restraint of profits, in government competition such as the Tennessee Valley project, in limitations upon prices, and finally in the encouragement of labor.

The World's Business

Keeping the War Debts Alive

IT IS the total, and not the method of transfer, which is of primary importance in the war-debt debate. With this remark the British have thrown cold water on Secretary Cordell Hull's payment-in-kind suggestion. Some newspapers, thoroughly impatient with the tug-of-war, express their pleasure that the controversy has now been consigned to oblivion. But they have been saying much the same thing after each acrimonious pay day. The fact is that the war-debt debate will break out again next December. One should rather hope that conditions will have so changed in the meantime that an amicable settlement can be reached.

To this end the first hurdle to be surmounted is the Pharaoh-like attitude of Congress. There is no change in the legislative attitude as expressed at the time of the Hoover moratorium. In ratifying that step, Congress declared, "It is against the policy of Congress that any of the indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States should be in any manner canceled or reduced." Time enough to discuss the extent of revision when the legislators have been persuaded to agree to any revision at all. The administration is willing. It would go much further than it seemed to go during the Leith-Ross conversations of last year, I suspect, if it felt that Congress was friendly.

* * *

Three forces will be working very powerfully in favor of the pro-revisionist cause in the United States:

1. The prospect that the internal debts of the American people will be made more tolerable by December.
2. The United States is getting nothing at all out of war debts and will continue to get nothing at all till it agrees to revision.
3. The prospect that the development of a new understanding of international economics in Washington will create a similar understanding on the part of the American people.

* * *

Tons of ink have been spilled on the difference between an internal and an external debt. They have made little difference to the attitude of the American people toward the war debts. The distinction is lost to the man whose life is being spent in redeeming his own obligations. Such a harassment inevitably colors his political opinions. The Roosevelt Administration is committed to a program of lessening the debt-paying burdens now resting on the backs of the American people. But it is a slow process. The Administration is trying to restore the incomes, particularly farm incomes, out of which debts can be paid. However, but for subsidies and relief, which are temporary aids, the purchasing power of the American farmer would be less today than it was last June. It is because the pace of making debt tolerable has been so slow that the Frazier-Lemke bill passed the last session of Congress in its closing hours. This would completely reverse the Roosevelt approach to debts. It would cut them down in relation to prices as contrasted with the Roosevelt method of putting up prices in relation to debts.

If this bill receives Presidential signature, the pro-revisionist movement in regard to war debts will be considerably strengthened. Indeed, I know of no other factor which would influence Congress more than this. The farming West is the stumbling block to a war debt rearrangement. Every argument so far advanced for war debt revision has been negated by a similar argument in behalf of farm debt revision. Even the transfer difficulty has been duplicated. If the war debtors could not get dollars, neither could the farm debtors. Many of them never saw dollars for months, yet their creditors would not accept wheat or corn, but insisted on dollars. A chiselling down of the debt structure on the model of the Frazier-Lemke bill would certainly encourage assent to a chiselling down of the war debts.

* * *

The second factor that may be relied upon to help the revisionists is the fact that the United States is now getting no contributions at all from the war debtors. To Senator Hiram Johnson goes the credit. There was no sense in maintaining the system of token payments when the token payers were dubbed defaulters. They couldn't be called anything worse if they paid nothing. In this way the senior Senator from California interrupted the continuity of debt payments. This is what disturbed Secretary Cordell Hull. His rejoinder to the British note of June 4 was induced by the necessity of keeping the debts alive as much as by the temptation, as recorded by the Washington correspondents, of calling the British bluff on transfers. On the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread at all, the zero opposite war debt payments in the national accounts may help revision.

* * *

The third point making for an advance in the revisionist cause in the United States has to do with the transfer difficulty which has figured so much in British war debt diplomacy. There is no lack of recognition of this difficulty in Washington. This was shown by Secretary Hull's suggestion of methods of payment which would obviate the difficulty. If it wishes to remain both a creditor and an excess exporting nation, then the United States must either accustom itself to defaults, or go halfway to meet them by revising pre-existing debts. That there is no alternative is being increasingly appreciated throughout the country as a result of the enlightenment that is coming out of Washington. But as an argument in favor of revision it takes a subsidiary position behind more personal arguments. H. B. E.

Big Bond Issue By Pennsylvania Railroad Company

New York Banking House Announces Offering of $50,000,000

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The biggest piece of public railroad financing since early in 1931 is announced by the investment banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which will publicly offer for sale on July 3, a $50,000,000 issue of Pennsylvania Railroad Company general mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds.

This offering was regarded in Wall Street as a forerunner of a number of new issues by railroads and other corporations, chiefly for refunding purposes, to take advantage of the favorable conditions currently prevailing in the bond market, and prompted in part by the clarifications in the Securities Act of 1933 through amendments passed at the last session of Congress.

Earlier this month the Lackawanna Railroad issued $13,639,000 of 4 per cent bonds to refund short term notes. A few months ago the New York Central offered its stockholders an issue of approximately $60,000,000 convertible 6 per cent bonds, which were taken up by stockholders, no public offering being made.

In a formal announcement, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., stated that they had purchased, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Pennsylvania's general mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds, series E, due June 1, 1984, "which they are offering for sale as of July 3, at 97½ and accrued interest, at which price the bonds yield 4.37 per cent on the investment if held to maturity."

A lengthy prospectus was issued by the firm, in which appears a letter signed by W. W. Atterbury, president of the railroad setting forth voluminous financial data and other facts dealing with the corporate condition of the company.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used for "proper corporate purposes," the letter stated, "including purchase or payment of 15-year secured 6½ per cent gold bonds of the company due Feb. 1, 1936, and other obligations maturing in 1935 and 1936.

It was understood from sources close to the company that while the Pennsylvania has ample cash on hand to take care of its needs within the next two years. It was deemed advisable to take advantage of the easy conditions in the bond field at the moment and build up its reserve cash.

The company has only $1,050,000 in equipment trust certificates due in the remaining months of this year.

New Canadian Bond Flotations for 1933 Are Up $26,254,728

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—New flotation of Canadian Government and municipal bonds during the first six months of 1934 totaled $154,515,484, compared with $128,260,756 during the corresponding period in 1933 and $142,830,162 in 1932, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

During this period in 1934 no new Canadian Government or municipal financing was undertaken in New York, but the London market absorbed two issues amounting to $56,063,866, or 36.28 per cent of the total, the remainder being sold in Canada.

Included in this amount is the $50,000,000 issue of Dominion of Canada 3¼ per cent registered stock due 1955, sold in May, and $6,063,866 City of Montreal 3¼ per cent one-year notes.

June, 1934, records the smallest total of new Canadian bond financing for that month in any of the last five years, according to the compilation, the total being only $7,137,192, compared with $90,045,509 in June of last year and $22,893,979 in the like month in 1932.

Munson Steamship Trustees Confirmed

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The appointments of Edward P. Farley and Morton C. Fearey as trustees of the Munson Steamship Lines pending reorganization under the new bankruptcy law were made permanent today by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe.

Judge Coxe made the announcement after a hearing during which the trustees, the lines' accountants and Frank C. Munson, president of the company, discussed the situation.

Colombian Body Proposes New Excess Profits Tax

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 2 (By U. P.)—The financial commission created by President-Elect Alfonso Lopez, has proposed a new tax on excess profits of industrial concerns. Although the tax affects banks, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing establishments, the commission tempered its recommendations in order not to place economic development at a disadvantage, and decided to burden only profits of individuals and industrial enterprises.

Direct contributions are paid largely by public functionaries and employees, leaving much of industry and agriculture exempt. The new tax is progressively applied to salaries or profits of more than 6000 pesos.

1934 Spring Pig Crop Is Reduced by 28 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics today reported a decrease of 28 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1934 from the 1933 crop and a prospective decrease of 38 per cent in sows to farrow this fall.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Family Picnics on Five Minutes' Notice

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Taking the Next Meal Outdoors

It's the Equipment That Makes a Pick-Up Picnic Easy

By Reba Mahan Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first wide-open door and window, the first sweep of green across the lawn, the first swaying shadow of new leaves, turns the picnic-minded person to the thought of some favorite spot beneath a wide-spreading tree or beside a little stream where one's table has been laid in summers past. With the memory of picnics already enjoyed, the thought reaches out expectantly to those ahead. And lest even one of them be sacrificed it is wise to plan early for a long program of such festivities. A bit of forehandedness will save many a picnic from being given up because of lack of time to prepare for it.

One family which makes of summer one long series of picnics goes about it with systematic preparation in somewhat the following fashion.

Paper Plates and Glass Jars

A large shelf in the cupboard is early set aside as the picnic shelf and on this shelf is placed any and every thing which suggests itself as being part of a well-organized picnic. Paper plates come first of all perhaps, and these are bought in large quantities both for the saving in expense and to offset the possibility of running short at some critical moment. Paper napkins are bought in the same way. A smaller amount of paper dishes of various sizes and shapes are another good addition. But there are also a number of common china plates and dishes for occasional menus which may not lend themselves pleasantly to paper receptacles. Various sorts of jars and cans for holding sauces and vegetables are there, as well as a supply of common drinking glasses and cups. A salt and pepper shaker, a small container filled with sugar, knives and forks, spoons of two sizes, long toasting forks for marshmallows, sausages and sandwiches, a sharp slicing knife—these are always in place, and all are of such minor value that no pang of regret need be felt if one of them gets left behind in the pick-up some summer evening.

Two or three lunch cloths which have been retired from dining table service belong on this shelf. By having several devoted to this sole purpose one of them is pretty certain to be all ready to go at a moment's notice. Of course it would be quite possible to look up all these small items when the need calls for them, but that takes a certain amount of time and that certain amount of time may make the difference between a picnic realized and a picnic put off until a more convenient time.

Throughout the year all the boxes which have picnic possibilities are saved and eventually find their way to this shelf along with cardboard cartons which bring cottage cheese and ice-cream to the kitchen. An assortment of paper baking cups are a good investment. These are splendid for holding small cakes and custards. They aid in safe transportation of such delicacies and may be peeled off and burned or deposited according to rule along with other refuse. No sportsmanlike picnicker leaves behind him any greater evidence of his good time than a few stray crumbs for the birds and squirrels.

Pots and Pans of Its Own

On this picnic shelf there is also a kettle to be used for hot drinks or for boiling potatoes, weiners or what-not. Camp fire is ruinous to the appearance of any self-respecting kettle so the picnic shelf has its own which will thus be spared the embarrassment of being surrounded by shining granite or aluminum.

A skillet, a good-sized iron one, hangs nearby, and a stack of old newspapers is close at hand—the latter invaluable at almost any sort of picnic for cleaning, scouring, sitting on, or using as fans and shooflies. A vacuum bottle seems almost indispensable, and a vacuum jug is a joy. But failing these, either hot or cold drinks may be quite successfully carried in a plain stone or glass jug wrapped with thicknesses of newspaper.

On this shelf is also stored ready prepared and canned eatables and this stock is watched and kept replenished in proper quantities.

A family which picnics for any length of time will soon realize that picnic menus may easily become monotonous and humdrum. They will then venture outside the orthodox rules for picnic fare and find to their great joy, and perhaps surprise, that after all there are very few articles of food which may not go along to the picnic provided they are thoughtfully handled and planned for the proper occasion and distance. Vegetables, such as asparagus, beans, peas and spinach, may be carried hot from the stove in little cans and will keep hot if the distance is not great, or in case the jaunt is longer they may be reheated over an open fire.

Hot Dishes, Too

Hot dishes are always a splendid addition to the menu, unless the weather itself is intolerably hot. One excellent dish of this sort is a combination of scalloped potatoes cooked with a top layer of pork chops, slices of ham or small steaks. Baked beans topped with ham is another success. Macaroni and cheese, scalloped dishes of various kinds, and Spanish rice all go well at the picnic. In short, almost anything which the family enjoys at home may be included, and will be relished even more where fresh air and a broadened horizon whet the appetite.

Bread brought in the loaf and sliced as needed gets away from the traditional sandwich when one has tired of that. Butter in a little stone or glass jar wrapped in damp paper will keep firm a surprisingly long time. Let none think, however, that the sandwich is to be despised or spoken of slightingly. Far from it. Used judiciously it has its place, and a very excellent place that may be. But it must not be so abused by continued use that it loses its appeal. It must not be allowed to appear always as a ham sandwich, a peanut butter sandwich, or a sandwich with a prepared filling. Rather, it must be an exciting surprise—a brown bread sandwich, perhaps, with a filling of baked beans, a salad sandwich made of sliced bread or open rolls with vegetable salad of any sort added. Many varieties of bread, fillings, and treatment will suggest themselves when once this larger conception is reached.

How to Pack

How shall we pack our lunch? That depends. There are any number of containers, ranging from the hamper de luxe, with its elaborate equipment, down to the humble cardboard suit box—and the latter is by no means to be scorned, for, having served its purpose, it may be burned on the spot and not encumber the return trip. But whatever holds the lunch, the packing must be dainty, compact, and secure.

Blankets and cushions add greatly to the lounging comfort. A folding chair, a lap board, trays, and even a small folding table will often solve the problem of the one who does not like to sit on the ground. There is always a need of fabric napkins, too, especially if children are in the party. Many an outworn dress of gay gingham or linen may have the fun of going on still more picnics if cut into squares and finished for such use. Towels, wash cloths, and even a bar of soap do not go amiss.

Home-Made Stoves

For the days when a stove is wanted, many contrivances are to be found. With so many camp stoves on the market, a full pocketbook will find it quite easy to settle the matter. But any ingenious person can improvise one that fills the bill nicely. Iron gratings from the tops of old registers are admirable, being heavy enough to hold heat well. Stout, sharp legs may be added with no great trouble, or stones may be depended upon for support. Wire shelves from the refrigerator may be used in the same way. Common wire netting serves well.

Once in a while, individual box lunches inspire enthusiasm, each person's portion packed separately in a small box. Again when the time seems ripe for an outdoor meal and no time for any sort of preparation can be found, it is great fun to carry along the bare utensils and stop at the grocery or delicatessen for the necessary outlay.

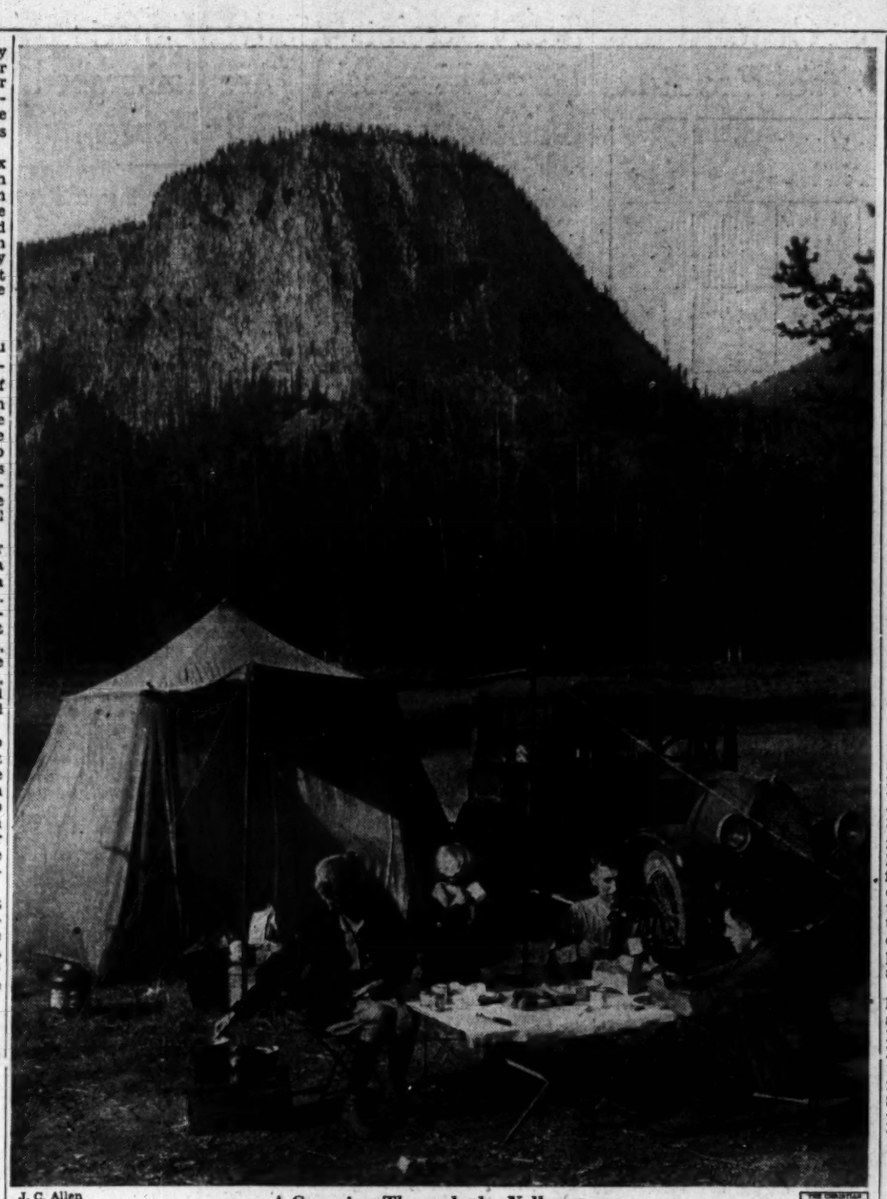
Long Remembered

One of the most impromptu picnics and one of the longest remembered by a certain group of young people was an occasion when the menu consisted of hot chocolate and popcorn prepared over the coals of a camp fire on a crisp October evening. All of which goes to show that the unusual and surprising weigh heavily in the balance of what makes up a successful picnic.

Eating in one's own back yard or garden is not a bad substitute for a picnic and vastly more pleasant on a summer evening than eating indoors. When once such a program is organized, it will be found no great chore to carry out the folding table, chairs, and trays of food. Or if the family is a genuine outdoor family, very likely the chairs and table will be dispensed with and the meal spread on the grass.

If we hear some say they do not like picnics, we may know at once that the fault lies in the picnics to which they have been party. Either there has been too much labor attached, too much formality, too much discomfort, or too much thought given to the mere food and too little to the surroundings and the comradeship.

Picnics we must have if we are not to miss one of the charms of summer—by wayside, in parks, in the home garden, on hilltop or beside a meadow brook, far or near, anywhere so that we are out in the beautiful open.



J. C. Allen

A-Gypsying Through the Yellowstone

The Season Is On For Taking to the Open Road, and Americans, Among Others, Have Learned to Enjoy It to the Full.

With a few outstanding pieces of equipment, the frequent picnics of summer months may grow into an inexpensive vacation that gives the whole family an opportunity to achieve fresh viewpoints and new horizons. There is something particularly wholesome in the tolerance, mutual appreciation and easy comradeship that may develop among members of a family on the camp tour. Furthermore, husbands and sons like the chance to "rough it" in the colorful outdoors; mothers and daughters learn to adjust themselves to new housekeeping conditions, and perhaps gain a better sense of values while sharing with their men folks an experience that can be rich in re-creative and spiritual growth.

Tableware Down the Centuries

A History of Table Setting and Table Manners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

IN THE great Sala dei Duecento and adjacent rooms of the old Palazzo Vecchio in Florence an exhibition has been on view illustrative of the setting of the domestic table through the centuries.

Beginning with a table faithfully copied from a fresco representing the Last Supper, by Ghirlandajo, the white and blue covering strewn with handfuls of fresh cherries and laid with bread and the few scanty table articles of the painter's design, and continuing with a table of the period when all still ate with their fingers and the board was laid with majolica plates, the series of exhibits showed the development of refinement and luxury in succeeding centuries, and the return to simpler yet exquisitely studied effects at the present time.

The history of table setting and table manners could be traced through the series of tables of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, among them being magnificent table settings contributed by the Royal Palace and by the Duke and Duchess di Carcaci and an attractive Venetian table of the settecento by Countess Edith Rucellai.

A silver wedding table was set with white washing rayon bordered with silver stripes, laid with a service of white glass, plates, glasses and all being bordered with silver. The only touch of color was afforded by a central vase of flowers.

Of more practical inspiration were some of the simpler modern tables. These afforded suggestions which could be carried out in the average home of today.

Among the most attractive was an oblong dinner table set with a cloth of pale green washing rayon, and with green glass plates, candleholders and drinking glasses. The decorations consisted of a glass bowl of red tulips in the center and two very large green candles. Further touches of red were introduced by a red apple or two and a few bright red fondants in green glass dishes.

A table for a seaside summer home had a cream linen cloth embroidered with red ships; drinking glasses set in stands of red and cream striped straw, and cream colored china patterned with red ships and fish. The decoration consisted of four bowls of blue cornflowers, and placed here and there were tiny gayly painted toy sailing boats.

A round rustic table was spread with a cloth of grayish linen with woven cross-stripes of red and green; the plates and dishes were of gray-green glaze, the knives had green wooden handles; the glasses were pale yellow and the salt cellars were gilded. The centerpiece consisted of a low round basket piled with oranges, lemons and green leaves.

A peasant's wedding table, set with the simple homespun linen, the plain white glasses and the cheap plates in use in rural houses, was an attractive feature, being decorated with wild flowers, and spread with the simple, characteristic food and homemade dainties of the rustic housewife.

Such an exhibition, apart from its historic and art interest, is valuable as showing what the plain housewife with scant time can do to make the family table attractive though frugal.

Madrid Women and Fashion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

ALTHOUGH Paris holds undisputed sway in the world of fashion, and London is considered unique for sports models, the proportion of well-dressed women to be seen in the streets and cafés is said to be higher in Madrid. The reason for this is that every woman with any claim to elegance goes to a "modisto" and has her clothes made to measure. These modistos go several times a year to the dress shows of the famous designers in Paris and Vienna. There they see the latest trend of fashion and return with designs and ideas from which they develop their own models. While this is the usual practice throughout Europe, the difference in Madrid is that most women there have to go to a modisto because there is only one shop in the city where things can be bought ready made. The result is that, with so many clients, these modistos, who are nearly all men, can copy a model or make one of their own original models for the amazingly low price of the equivalent of 21, exclusive of the cost of material.

In most of the big workrooms, there are at least 40 girls working all the time. When a dress is wanted at short notice, if the material is taken to the modisto in the morning, a fitting will take place in the early afternoon, and the finished garment is ready to wear by the evening of the same day.

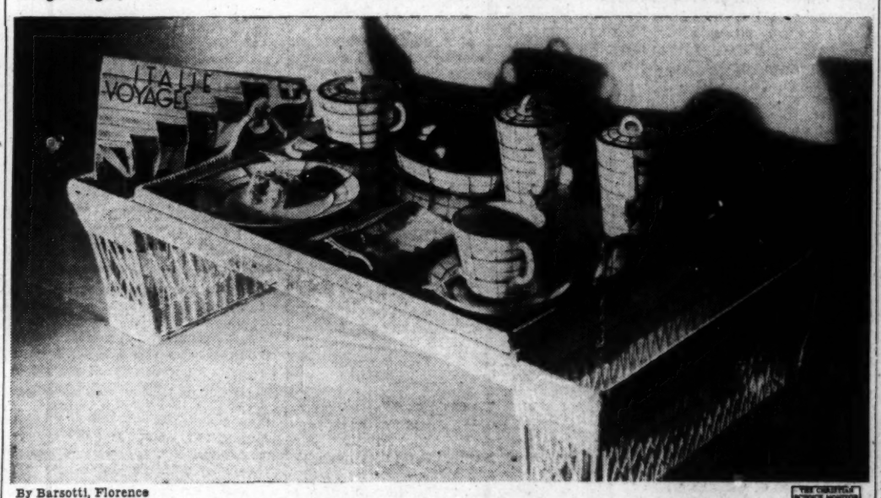
The charge for evening dresses is only slightly higher than for a day frock. Material is very cheap here, and the average woman seldom pays more than £3 in all for an evening dress. Thus the Madrileña can afford many new outfits, and there is no demand for ready-made clothes. Recently a large manufacturer of materials tried making clothes en masse. The experiment failed, for the Spanish woman sees no reason why she should change her modisto where she can have material of the exact shade and quality she wishes made up to her own requirements.

Few educated Spanish girls earn their own living, but a high percentage of those who do go to Paris to study have dress designing in view. They study for five years and at the end of their training have covered every branch of designing.

Another branch of fashion where the Spanish woman has an advantage is in millinery. Any milliner will copy a model for 3s. 6d., the ultimate cost of the hat depending on the material used. Many ready-made hats are sold, but only by making them cheap enough to compete with the milliners.

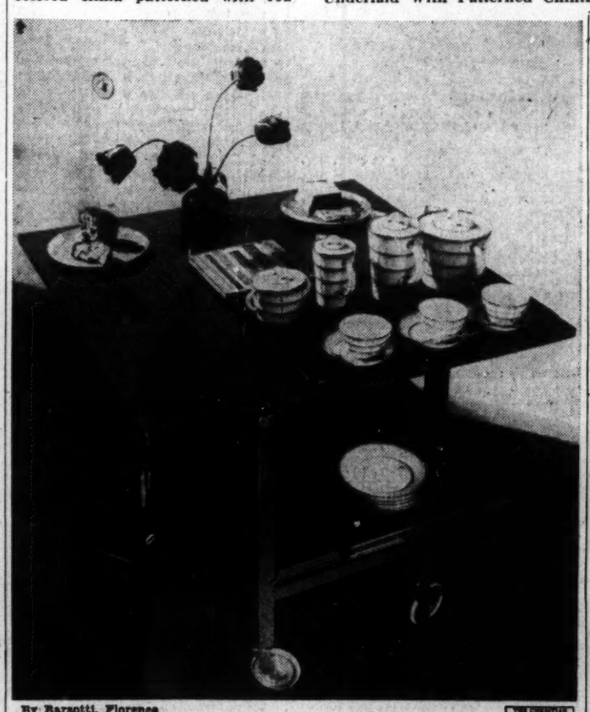
Shoes are more usually bought ready-made. They are, however, very elegant in cut, and wear well, although the soles are not made of leather of a hard-wearing quality. For £1 a copy of the best models from all over Europe can be obtained. One of the big shoe manufacturers, with branches throughout Spain, goes to England for new ideas, because he finds that English shoes are particularly suitable for the Spanish foot. The English leather, too, is of such excellent quality that there is a great demand for it.

It will be seen that the Madrid woman can be smartly dressed on a small outlay. Her chief secret is that her clothes fit well and that she is well groomed with beautifully cared-for hair.



By Barsotti, Florence

The "Breakfast-in-Bed" Table of Strong White Wicker Has a Central Tray Covered With Glass and Underlaid With Patterned Chintz. This Tray Can Be Lifted Off, Leaving Below a Table for Writing.



By Barsotti, Florence

This Garden Tea-Table With Ginori China Designed by G. Ponti, Lends a Colorful Appearance to a Meal on the Terrace.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Coloring Nut Butters

For those housekeepers who need to use any of the uncolored nut butters on the market I have a little suggestion. These butters come from the stores uncolored, under the law, and the manufacturer supplies a tiny capsule of coloring matter in powder form to be mixed with the butter. After trying, with little success, methods of mixing advised on the packages, I have evolved a system of my own.

Take a very small amount of the butter and to it add one-half of the coloring matter (using the whole capsule brings a too dark tone). Mix until the coloring matter is evenly distributed throughout and then, and not until then, gradually add the remainder of the butter. In this way no spots or streaks will appear in the whole pound. I have found this most successful.

Sugar for Fluffy Egg Whites

"A pinch of salt in the egg white," our mothers used to say when about to beat them to a stiff foam. No need to banish the salt entirely, but, for any recipe which calls for sugar, add at least a part of the required sugar to the egg whites before or during beating. The sugar seems to fluff them up almost immediately!

Mrs. R. L. J., Georgia.

An Hour a Day

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was once a woman whom we will call Molly Peters, because that isn't her name. She had been privileged to have some advantages in social and educational lines. She was a fair musician, enjoying an hour or two each day at her piano. She read the best books and magazines, and had many friends with whom she discussed literature and music.

In the course of time Molly married a farmer, a graduate of a state college and a fine, ambitious young man.

The first two years of their married life were busy ones. There was the mortgage to pay off, the land to improve and a market to develop for their products.

But through these two years they kept up their interest in reading. Molly spent some time each day with her music—not so much, to be sure, as she had formerly done, but enough to give them both that soothing restfulness which is one of the greatest gifts that music offers to the home.

Then along came Junior, and the following year little Molly.

* * *

Without anyone realizing what was happening, the conversation and activity in the home began to revolve around the children. Molly was occasionally conscious that the piano had not been opened for weeks, that the leaves of the latest magazines remained uncut, and that her home was losing something of its former charm. But when she thought of these things she excused herself with the plea that there was no time for such things while the children were little, but that she would pick up the neglected niceties of life again when they were a bit older.

It was during the fifth year of her married life that one of Molly's school friends came to visit her. Molly was in no sense jealous of her friend; of her achievements in the world of art and her alert, shining interest in books and people. She would not have exchanged places with her friend for anything.

But she was uncomfortably conscious that she had lost something of the easy social graces which had once been so natural to her; that the duets which she and her friend had once enjoyed playing together were now a bit beyond her technique, and that her subjects of conversation had become limited to babies and housekeeping. These, she knew, were worthy subjects of conversation, but hardly sufficient to hold the constant attention of an unmarried artist.

* * *

When Molly told me her story she said: "I called myself to order, for I realized that there was no one but myself to blame for my carelessness. I knew that my days were just as long as they had ever been; that two babies and a small house had no claim to the entire twenty-four hours, and that they would be better off if I thought about something else once in a while. I then decided that I would take one hour out of every twenty-four for the æsthetics of life."

Her definition of "æsthetics" included care of her personal appearance, dainty table service, reading, music and rest.

At first she divided her "æsthetic time," as she called it, into fifteen minutes for reading, fifteen minutes for music, and thirty minutes for whatever seemed to be most important at the time. It might be an extension of the other minutes, or it might be practicing conversation with callers.

Molly has invited her friend to visit her again this summer and the invitation has been accepted. They will have a very happy time because Molly took her hour a day.

Interruptions In the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Useless interruption, whether in adults or children, is a form of selfishness which does not help to make for family harmony. Many grown-ups, who are considerate about the matter of needless interruption as far as adults are concerned, have no hesitancy whatever in break in with some selfish request when little folk are busily playing. The wise mother leaves her children alone while they are engrossed in playing. She realizes that their play is of utmost importance to them.

"Mothers have a way of interrupting a child just because he isn't playing their way," explains one mother. "Most of us cannot bear to see anything going on that is the least bit different from our own formula. Few parents interrupt a child's play if he is in the next room. But if he is right with them it is continually, 'Run and get my thimble,' or 'Pick up my yarn, dear.'

"When I began to realize this I resolutely banished Teddie from the room during certain of his play hours. I couldn't spare a whole room for him to play in by himself, so I fixed up a corner in the hall with some chenille rope and things I found in the attic, that carry out the idea of privacy excellently. I always knock on the wall when I really need him. And you have no idea how much more considerate he is of me when I am reading or writing. There is really a new and wonderful feeling of respect between us."

GOOD NEWS ABOUT SHEETS

"While doing my weekly ironing today," writes a Monitor subscriber in Fresno, California, "I noticed that a pair of hemstitched Pequot pillow cases, received as a gift at the time of my marriage 13 years ago, was just beginning to wear out.

"These slips have been in constant use. During the greater part of their life they have gone regularly to a steam laundry.

"My other wedding linens have long since been replaced. It pays to get good quality! I shall buy Pequot from now on."

Next time you buy sheets, start just such a long, pleasant association as this lady had with her Pequot pillow cases!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

PEQUOT

(Pronounced "Pee-quait")

Sheets and Pillow Cases

PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

How to COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN WITH A SMILE

EVERYONE in everyone's family likes *good cooking*. And the cook is judged by the *flavor* of her desserts! Let Burnett's take the responsibility of making YOU a good cook, as thousands and thousands of housewives have done since 1847. The secret of Burnett's magic powers over cooking is that Burnett's Vanilla is pure and uniform, *and as it flavors it brings out the full goodness of other fine ingredients you use.* Buy a sturdy, amber bottle of Burnett's Vanilla today. Try it in your next dessert and see for yourself if there's not a big improvement in your cooking.

● Send ten cents, package insert or top for your copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts". A life saver when planning new treats!

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

Prudence at a Picnic

● Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

Music

Pop Concert

Last night's Pop concert at Symphony Hall provided, in addition to varied orchestral fare, a pianist in the person of Mr. Reginald Boardman, a performer very well known in Boston, as accompanist and as soloist, though never before, we believe, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. True, the vehicle chosen last night—Liszt's Hungarian Phantasy—is scarcely calculated to reveal the subtler qualities of a gifted pianist. Shoddy potpourri of Hungarian tunes loosely cemented with flashy cadenzas, it can serve at best to reveal a certain gift for oratorical pomposity, a rhythmic verse, and a clean, bright and nimble technique. It reflects little discredit upon Mr. Boardman to report that he does not wear pomposity quite convincingly; in all else, his performance was excellent — tonally brilliant, technically sure, sparkling in the true manner of the Lisztian musical snuff-box. Mr. Boardman was accorded unusually enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

A novelty, "Boreas and Mount Wildcat," by Mr. Alan Hovaness, a young New Eng'and composer whose piano compositions have been reviewed in these columns, confirmed the earlier impression of a young man much in need of further study, particularly of form. Shifting chromatic harmonies to indicate Boreas; modal, folkish tunes to suggest a New England mountain (we suppose); the sum is an ill-balanced and monotonous composition, despite a certain pungency of harmony and orchestration.

For the rest, there was Paul Dukas's amusingly descriptive scherzo, "L'Apprenti soercier," of which the orchestra gave a good account, and the Holy Grail music from Act III of "Parsifal,' in which it was much less successful. Among the less pretentious offerings, a skillful though unadventurous arrangement by Ferdie Grofé of Lecuona's "Malagueña" gave pleasure but also inspired speculations as to what might have been Ravel's way with this pianistic war-horse, had he seen fit to translate it to the orchestra.

S. S.

Motion Pictures

"The Constant Nymph"

The screen version of Miss Margaret Kennedy's novel, "The Constant Nymph," is the main feature of the new bill at the Fine Arts Theater. It is a Fox film produced in England. Miss Dorothy Farnum, who adapted it, and Mr. Basil Dean, who directed it, have followed the original very closely; so closely that they have really forgotten to make a photoplay of it. Transcribing the story faithfully to the screen, they have neglected dramatic structure. But Mr. Dean has utilized, at times, the opportunity for pictorial and cinematic values. The photography of the early scenes showing Sanger's Circus in the Tyrol is of exceptional beauty, and in the later sequences use has been made of montage to visualize the thoughts of the characters.

Mr. Brian Aherne, the unforgettable Browning of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," plays the English composer, Lewis Dodd. A very attractive young man, Mr. Aherne finds the irresponsible musician less congenial than the poet. His music, supplied by Mr. Eugene Goossens and played by the London Symphony, is naturally more believably symphonic than most screen pastiches. And Mr. Aherne, it must be admitted, conducts his symphony as well as most composers direct their works.

The ladies of the cast, like so many English film actresses, are very English and very well bred; really too good-form to be members of Sanger's Circus or its sideshows. Miss Victoria Hopper is charming but she is not Tessa. Miss Leonora Corbett's Florence fails to explain Lewis's capitulation. The sound recording is not always clear.

The bill is rounded out by the excellent German film, "Zwei Menschen," and a Mickey Mouse football epic.

L. A. S.

At the Fine Arts

Brian Aherne
As Lewis Dodd in "The Constant Nymph"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and moderately warm tonight and early Saturday, probably followed by showers and cooler late Saturday; gentle to moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer on the southeast coast tonight; cooler in southwest portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight and Saturday, followed by showers Saturday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday forenoon, followed by local thundershowers Saturday afternoon or night; cooler in extreme north portion tonight and except on the southeast coast Saturday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday forenoon, followed by local thundershowers Saturday afternoon or night; cooler in north portion Saturday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday forenoon, followed by local showers Saturday afternoon or night; cooler Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west or northwest winds tonight, becoming gentle variable Saturday and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	77	New Orleans	82	90
Bermuda	80	84	New York	72	82
Chicago	78	100	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Denver	64	96	Philadelphia	74	88
Helena, Mont.	52	72	St. Louis	84	102
Jacksonville,	82	88	St. Paul	70	90
Kansas City,	84	102	San Francisco	62	78
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	84	94
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m June 29.
B—Maximum June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:50 p. m., Saturday 2:04 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Ontario to Improve Bacon for Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As Ontario has done with apples and honey, the province plans to establish and control a super grade of bacon for export to Great Britain, in an attempt to place Ontario bacon in a price range class equal to the highest now on British markets, it was recently announced by the Ontario Marketing Board, which has been studying the situation with bacon packers.

Present price ranges are fixed by the lower export prices which are applied to both the better type of bacon and ordinary Canadian bacon, as there is no means of distinguishing between the two. The provincial brand suggested for the highest grade will be of financial benefit to hog raisers, it is believed.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	NBC piano duo	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBC cellist	Philadelphia game	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Studio speaker	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Music and drama	CBS ensemble	Dornan Brothers
6:00	Hickory Nuts; music	Evening Tattler;	News Service	CBS male quartet;
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Studio chorus	popular program	Organ recital
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Local dance music.	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch.	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC soloist; orch.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital
7:45	20th Century Ideas	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter; news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Countess Albani;	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet;	Easy Aces sketch	Hill Billy Girls
8:30	To be announced	pianos; Rosario	Court of Human	Negro chorus
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	Relations; dra-	Chemical Society
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Mur-	matic sketch	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	iel Wilson; orch.	Jack Little; orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	Phil Baker; players;	Dance and concert	"In the Modern	Local dance music.
9:45	soloists; orchestra	orchestra	Manner"; orch.	Reports; news
10:00	Fulton Oursler, talk	The First Nighter,	Spotlight Revue;	Tiny Bradshaw &
10:15	"Wings," Geo. Mason	dramatic sketch	comedians; solo-	his orchestra
10:30	NBC String Symph.;	Jack Benny; Frank	ists; orchestra	NRA speaker
10:45	Doris Doe, soloist	Parker; orch.	Sport reports	Pianos; vocal duo.
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Sen. W. G. McAdoo
11:15	Local dance music.	News; dance music	ice; Charlie	Local dance music.
11:30	News and NBC dance	Vincent Lopez and	Davis's Orchestra	Sign off
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Little Journeys in Music."
11:00 WBZ, Royal Air Force display, from Hendon Airdrome, London.
11:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
12:00 WBZ, Dedication of new East Boston traffic tunnel; Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, speaker.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WBZ, Spanish Anaquinas Torres De Galicia; mixed chorus.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Justice Leopold Prince and his Symphonic Ensemble; speaker.
4:15 WBZ, Special Amateur Athletic Union track and field meet; 1500-meter race.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Monitor Interview; Mr. Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
8:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, ERA Band of Unemployed Musicians.
9:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family" dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
9:00 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman and his Band, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
9:30 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Special program from Byrd expedition dedicated to the National Education Association.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
10:45 WEEI, Siberian Singers, Russian male chorus, Nicolas Vasilieff, director.

Sunday's Features

11:05 WBZ, Morning Musicale; NBC String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; chorus; soloists.
2:00 WBZ, Three scenes from Passion Play, Oberammergau, Germany; prologue by Anton Lang
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
3:00 WAAB, FERA Symphony Concert, from Museum of Fine Arts, Will Dodge, conductor
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delsmarter, conductor.
4:45 WEEI, Dominion Day program from Canada; Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, speaker; Grenadier Guards Band; Mendelssohn Choir; Peace Tower carillon, Ottawa.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Pickens Sisters; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Harvey Hays, narrator.
10:30 WEEI, Arlen's "Romantic Lady," sketch, with Miriam Hopkins and Herbert Marshall.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Italian Night. Arthur Wilson singers and Alfredo Casella, pianist, will appear with the orchestra. 8:30.

Triumphal March from "Aida"..Verdi
Madame Butterfly, Fantasia....Puccini
The Hen, Scherzo.....Bolzoni
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Moto Perpetuo.....Paganini
(The solo part played by the entire violin section)
Sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor"
.....Donizetti
Italia, Rhapsody.....Casella
Il Bacio, Waltz.....Arditi
Serenade.....Toselli
Ballet of the Hours (Finale),
"La Gioconda".....Ponchielli

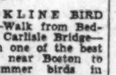
Circus

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS — With Clyde Beatty and his lions and tigers; Roland Hebler's sea lions; the Flying Codonas and the Famous Hills on trapeze; and clowns, acrobats, tumblers, a menagerie and all the trimmings of a regular circus. Andrew Square circus grounds. 2 and 8.

Movies

EXETER—George Raft as a bull fighter in "The Trumpet Blows," with Adolphe Menjou. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Murder in Trinidad," with Heather Angel.

FINE ARTS—"The Constant Nymph." English made film version of Margaret Kennedy's novel. With Brian Aherne, who appeared on the stage recently in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 2:35, 5:15, 9:15. Also return visit of "Zwei Menschen," and a Mickey Mouse comedy.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Springtime for Henry," with Nancy Carroll and Otto Kruger. Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:12, 8:48. Paramount at 9:25 a. m., 12:19, 3:03, 5:47, 9:31. Also "Fog Over Frisco."

BOSTON — Clive Brooks and Diana Wynyard in "Let's Try Again." 11:23 a. m., 1:58, 4:27, 6:59, 9:31. Also Edna May Oliver in "Murder on the Blackboard."

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN — "Here Comes the Groom," with Jack Haley, Mary Boland, Patricia Ellis and Neil Hamilton. Mary Brian in person on the stage, and various vaudeville acts. 11:35 a. m., 1:59, 4:53, 7:47, 10:41.

ORPHEUM—"The Thin Man," detective mystery with William Powell as the detective and Myrna Loy as his wife. Charlie Foy heads vaudeville bill. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers in "20 Million Sweethearts," a story of the broadcasting studios. 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. Also "Thirty Day Princess."

STATE—"Hollywood Party," with Laurel and Hardy, Jimmy Durante, Mickey Mouse and a number of other stars. 1, 3:15, 5, 7:45, 10:05.

TREMONT—Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." 9 a. m., 12:18, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "Gallant Lady."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Life of the Ant-Lion"; "Solace of the Hills"—pictorial gems; "Ed. Sullivan's Headliners," musical comedy; Scrappy cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk from Bedford to Carlisle Bridge—through one of the best regions near Boston to see summer birds in quiet woods and beside the river. Meet on 1:32 train from North Station.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:35 train to Canton Junction. Bus to French and Wards Mill. Walk to camp of H. W. Trowbridge. Plain Street, Stoughton.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

OUTDOOR FETE — At "Crowneledge," the estate of William M. Prest, at Lancaster. For the benefit of the Boston Unit Women's Overseas Service League. Open from 2 to 6.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies on various subjects. One deals with sheep raising, another with an Indian reservation. Fourth of July celebration. 3.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Open, Echo Lake Camp, on Mt. Desert Island, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

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Ford Authorized Dealer
CHAS. B. PERHAM, Inc.
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FLORAL GIFTS OF RARE BEAUTY for THE BRIDE—THE GRADUATE—THE TRAVELER. Phone or visit our Flower Shop and Greenhouses.
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PHONE 3090-3091

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THE BETTER GRADE OF HATS
NOW $3.85
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HARDWARE and PAINTS
RADIO REPAIR
Tubes Tested Free

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Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
1343-45 Mass. Ave. Tel. Arl. 5137-R

Menotomy Pharmacy
INCORPORATED
A REXALL STORE
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Butter-Toasted "Double-Kay" Nuts
Toasted Daily—Served Warm
Peanuts—Cashews—Mixed—Fancy Nuts
Summer Candy Specials
Jelly Beans 19c lb., Creamed Filberts 19c lb.
Refresh yourself at our fountain.

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1362 Mass. Ave. Tel. Arl. 8066
Everything Is Cut Fresh Before You
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Monarch Can Sale
Jumbo Shrimp .....2 for 29c
Pineapple and Peaches.....2 for 31c
White Tuna .....3 for 49c

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30 Years In Business
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Permanent Waves
$3.50, $5.00, $6.50
Margaret Hollice
1318 MASS. AVE. Tel. Arl. 1355

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Seeds—Fertilizers—Garden Tools
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31 Leonard St. Bel. 3762

MASSACHUSETTS

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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street Han. 0318

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Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4043
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
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Mr. Milan, Room 317
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Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

Madame Vera Alexandra
Permanent Waving
Finger Waving, Manicuring, Facials
BERKELEY BUILDING, ROOM 214
420 BOYLSTON ST. Tel. Kenmore 3936

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
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Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

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MILK AND CREAM
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton.
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34 John A. Andrew Street
Jam. 1830 Res. Jam. 1221

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS APRONS
COATS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. 1310
HIGHlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

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WARREN RADIO
Radio, Oil Burner and Electrical Refrigerator Sales and Service
4 Elm Street Tel. Braintree 1133
P. S.—Before you buy an Electric Refrigerator see us about the New Crosley Shelvador.

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call
Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Refining Co.
BRAINTREE, MASS.

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1901 33 Years 1934
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Specializing in Apparel of Distinction
Visit Our New Glove Dept.
Everything new, when it is new.

WM. R. COOK CO.
234-236 MAIN STREET
Bathing Suits and Caps
All Sport Apparel
VISIT OUR BASEMENT STORE

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If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S
Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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Harvard Automobile Co.
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Univ. 9460—9461—9462

NRA — *Buy Now!*
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE Univ. 3344

Candies of Unusual Quality
ICE CREAM, Made of Real Cream Only
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Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE ST. PAYSON PARK
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Hotel Statler (Candy and Gifts only)

MASSACHUSETTS

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CHESTS
BULKY VALUABLES
Special Vaults
Rates Reasonable
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HARVARD
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Book lovers will find a splendid selection in our department—Fiction to Philosophy.
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QUALITY FLOWERS
SUPERIOR SERVICE
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Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

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Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

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Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits and Canned Goods
570-572 High Street, Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 0015

Economy Grocery Store
Face Rump Roast.....lb. 27c
Mayonnaise Ecco.....8-oz. jar 10c, pt. jar 19c
American Dry Ginger Ale—contents..12 bots. 75c
Oakdale Square Phone Ded. 1285
Mgr. S. E. MORRWAY *Free Delivery*

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Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
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We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
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Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
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at popular prices.
"Always a step ahead"
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Pre-holiday sale of Wearing Apparel. Savings on Coats, Dresses, Millinery.
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A Wealth of New Ideas
and Styles in Summer Clothes
F. H. Lane Company
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Nationally Advertised Products at
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Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

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16th Century Restaurant
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A Complete Service
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FRAMINGHAM MARKET
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Finest Eastern Fresh Cod Salmon
Fresh Native Peas
The National Dinner
FITTS BROS. INC.
Tel. 3576 Free Delivery

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Clean Up and Paint Up
We Have the Materials
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To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
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For the Fourth of July Dinner
Try a Quart of Our Famous Frozen Pudding. Quart Orders Delivered. Durand's Special Summer Packages of Candies 50c lb. Kemp's Salted Peanuts 29c.
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Wool Bathing Suits
One or Two-Piece Suits
$1.95 to $4.50
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New Low Price
New Luxury
Plymouth Special Six
4-door sedan—$726 delivered.
For demonstration call Hingham 1305
J. A. Bacon, Inc.
AT THE HARBOR
Chrysler-Plymouth Sales and Service. Expert repairs on all makes.

Hingham Trust Co.
Complete Banking Service Convenient for You
Bank opens at 8 o'clock, so that you may be served before taking a morning train.

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For Good Used Cars *See*
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General Repairing and Towing Service
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Bicycle Sundries and Repairing
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96c
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NOW In Progress
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Extra Large
Fibre Travel Cases
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Of hard fibre with strong locks, inside compartment and double straps.
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Shock Absorber Service
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RCA Victor—Philco Radios
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WHITE SHOES
the entire family at
Moderate Prices
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Our Complete Line of Summer Wear Will Make You Cool
Sport pants $1.95
Lite Sweaters .. $1.95
Baker Clothing Co.
440 MAIN STREET, MALDEN, MASS.

Permanent Wave Season Is Here
Try the
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
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B & S Children's Bazaar
Celebrating Their
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CHARLES C. LANGILLE
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ALA SERVICE
REPAIRS SUPPLIES

MASSACHUSETTS

MARSHFIELD (Continued)

The Little Green Light
"Noted for Good Food"
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MARSHFIELD HILLS ANTIQUE CO. INC.
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All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
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Exclusive Cleansers Since 1833
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Fit the entire foot. They fit the soles, yes—but also the heel, the waist, the instep. The shoe that fits the foot lifts with the foot because it is snug where it should be. No pressure, just comfortable all over.

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Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
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Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
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At The Bridge
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Fruit of the Loom Sheets and Pillow Cases
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This is a money-saving opportunity
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CLARK HATS
Now represent greater value to you for fine reductions.
Are
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Starting Thursday, June 28th
MRS. ANDREW P. CLARK
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We carry a complete line of
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Dyeing, Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing.
Goods Called For and Delivered
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The juice of firm vine ripened tomatoes seasoned to suit the taste of the most fastidious. 26-oz. Jar 25c.
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MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

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We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT, *also* FRESH VEGETABLES
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Your check every year for a limited number of years will bring OUR check to you every month for life.
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Founded 1836

Wise Folks!
Send their rugs, portieres and blankets to be cleaned as they close their homes for the summer.
Then storage with moth protection is free
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Hardware, Sporting Goods, Greeting Cards

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Banana Pecan made with fresh Bananas

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Adams Company, Haven St.

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HARDWARE PAINTS
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A small, homelike Guest House on the Waterfront for discriminating people.
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Dependable Service
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The Best of Everything to Eat
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Draperies for Summer
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White Shoes for Women
Now Ready
$1.49 to $5.00 Pair
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WORCESTER

Grace and Merit
4 FRONT STREET
New Fresh Stock
SUMMER HATS
$1, $1.49, $1.98, $5.00

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN heated, 3-room apartment and bath. Frigidaire, open porch, garage available. Call Middlesex 7517-J or Middlesex 3438-W, Watertown, Mass.

117 PARK DRIVE, BOSTON
(Formerly Audubon Road)
1 and 2-ROOM kitchenette, elevator service, free refrigeration; rental $25 per month and up. See superintendent on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St. Capitol 4378.

RIVERSIDE APT. HOTEL
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Massachusetts Avenue; housekeeping equipment. 420 Memorial Drive, Univ. 4730, Cambridge, Mass.

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IN WEST NEWTON, near Boston, good location; near schools and churches; furnished 6-room apartment, bath, screened porch; rar+as; $65. West Newton 0589 after 6 p. m.

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NEW YORK CITY, 71st St. 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished, day and night service.

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LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, repairing, remounting. MARIE POUGET, 302 West 86th Street, New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

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TAXI service and automobiles for all occasions. BROWNES TAXI SERVICE, Phone 1500. 11 Mechanic Street, Marlboro, Mass.

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BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

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COUNTRY home for children, loving care, bathing Jones Beach; reasonable rates. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, Long Island. Wantagh 1175.

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ADIRONDACKS — Cottages furnished for housekeeping; tourists; quiet and homelike. Camp Brush, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

BEACH COTTAGE for rent; electricity, gas; 15 miles from Boston; only $75. G. E. DURBECK, 16 River Street, North Weymouth, Mass.

FREE rental of pretty bungalow in exchange for meals for owner and wife; lovely location; also seashore cottage to let in Portland Harbor, Maine. Arlington 2239-M (Mass.).

LAKE PLEASANT, New Hampshire—Cottages, screened piazzas, fireplace; boat; fine location; season $100 and $180. Tel. Arl 2642-M, Mass.

OGUNQUIT BEACH, MAINE—For rent, modern 7-room cottage on water front, equipped with electricity, running water, lavatory, garage; rates reasonable; references. Address Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

BERKSHIRE HILLS farm home; exclusive accommodations for 2 or party of 4 ladies; excellent table; beautiful country; $15-$30. Box 98, Richmond, Mass.

SPIESS-BADER FARM, ELM REST, Box 81, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home, large, airy rooms; modern comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; rates $15 weekly, up.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

QUIET place on lake or river, preferably in mountains; canoe essential; all summer; simple food; very reasonable. Answer immediately. HARTWELL, 9 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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PEKINGESE—Puppies and grown dogs, good pedigree, registered; attractive prices. REUTER, 60 Lakeside Avenue, Verona, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNUSUAL CRAVATS—All silk 100% WOOL lined, all hand made. On display at 45 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass. LEILA G. WHITE.

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FURS Stored in Our Cold Vaults Are Insured and Protected. Call LIBerty 2724. Expert Repairing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

FUR STORAGE

COLD storage for furs. Repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN companion in middle forties for woman of 75; widow preferred; must drive automobile; comfortable home in village 50 miles from New York; good salary in exchange for exceptional qualifications. Write Box X-46, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study, experienced care; large, shady grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

OAK KNOLL PLACE, Goffstown, N. H.—Ideal summer home; board by day or week. Ask for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia — Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6410.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON, June 19, 1934. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of oxygen and acetylene, 900 cu. ft. oxygen and 400 cu. ft. acetylene, in tanks in the building or structure at #1 Norway St., Ward 4, in the City of Boston for one year from date. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

City of Boston. In Board of Street Commissioners, June 19, 1934. On the foregoing petition it is hereby Ordered, that notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Monday, the 2nd day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition when any parties who object thereto, may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this order thereon in The Christian Science Monitor at least 7 days before said hearing. Passed. A true copy. CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary. Attest: CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

OIL BURNERS

Timken—Old Colony—Lynn
Sales — Phone Ded. 1962 — Service
DEDHAM SALES CO., DEDHAM, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

HINGHAM, MASS.—Brick-end colonial, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces, greenhouse. P. O. Box 61 or phone Hing. 0407.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—7-room modern house, oil heat, beautiful grounds, garage; rent $70. 1046 Great Plain Ave., Needham 0303.

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CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. MAdison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
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SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445
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56 Faubourg St Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-97
BERLIN
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FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23 408
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.448
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Restful, homelike vacation place; 300-acre estate overlooking lake; tennis, golf near by; usual lake sports; altitude 1000 feet; 22 guests; rates $20-$35; folder.

ELM TERRACE HOMESTEAD—Comfortable colonial home in country; suitable for rest and study; food supplied from our own farm. Route 138, Algers Corner, South Easton, Mass.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Young couple desire to open home to Christian Scientists or others of congenial tastes; 5 large sunny rooms available, private bath if desired; best of food and good service; 3 acres of lawn, huge shade trees, thousands of flowers; garage space; few minutes from depot, yet quiet and secluded; 40 minutes from Boston; you must see it to appreciate it; we want to make this a real home for a few semi-permanent or year-round guests; reasonable rates; references exchanged. FAUL P. BAXTER, 197 Main St., P. O. Box 166, Tel. Hingham 0102.

ROSE LODGE Copake Falls, N. Y.
In the Foothills of Berkshires. A home away from home. Modern. Sports. Reasonable rates. Booklet.
Miss AGNES ROSE.

SCITUATE—Home for elderly people, airy rooms, best food, intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, Scituate, Mass.

LARGE country home, lovely grounds; harmonious for rest and study; rates $18-$30; booklet. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, 145 Main Street, Suffield, Conn.

TARRY-HO, country home in Champlain Valley, offers restful vacation reasonably. For descriptive folder write to JOSEPHINE KINGSLAND, North Ferrisburg, Vermont.

THE FRASIER HOUSE—OAK BLUFFS, MASS. A delightful place to spend your vacation; a real homelike atmosphere; terms reasonable; send for folder.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE COD, EAST ORLEANS, MASS.—Furnished rooms for rent by day or week; bath, hot and cold water in new house near bathing beach; garage; breakfast if desired. B. T. BISHOP, Box 38.

ROOMS TO LET

GREENWICH, CONN.—Attractive, sunny rooms; double, single, board if desired; near station, convenient to beach; reasonable rates. MISS MACE, 103 Havemeyer Place. Tel. 1498-M.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th St. (near Columbia University)—Attractive single and double; cool; near transits, church, reading room; light kitchen privileges. Mornings, University 4-8891, HUND.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (E. V.)—Comfortable, cool, front, medium; unusually large exceptional values; elevator; temporary, permanent. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 536 W. 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Delightfully cool, well-appointed single, double; refined American home; students accommodated; references.

N. Y. C., 80th St. (425 West End)—Newly furnished, exceptional rooms, well organized household; singles $6-$9, doubles $10-$12. SKELTON.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, furnished or unfurnished, 3 closets, running water; also smaller room; midtown section. Phone Columbus 5-4146.

N. Y. C., American Woman's Association Club, 353 W. 57th—Room for summer; reas. Phone before 10 a. m., MISS VAN BACH.

N. Y. C.—110th St. 412 W. (72), light, outside, studios, attractively furnished, 2 exposures, newly decorated. Kelvinator. Clarkson 2-3695.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive, comfortable single; light, square room, large closet; reasonable. 333 Central Park West. Apartment 112.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th St. (10-M)—Cozy outside housekeeping suite, 10th floor; also attractive double; home privileges; rates.

N. Y. C. —381 Central Park West (96th) 4-N room facing park near church, 8th Avenue subway, mornings-evenings Academy 2-2658.

NEW YORK CITY, Tudor City, 314 East 41st St., Apt. 501—Attractive studio for business woman; use kitchen; $9.

NEW YORK CITY, 86th St. 126 West—16x18 exceptional double, private bath; owner's home, service.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience; financial statements, tax reports; reliable, bondable, married. R. WARD, 27 Highland Place, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

SUGAR and lubrication engineer of long experience, with largest oil concern for 8 years in Cuba, desires to use his experience and connections in mutual profitable connection; speaks English, German, Spanish and some French. O. NICOLAI AMARGURA 15, Habana, Cuba.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE student desires position for summer as tutor, governess or companion; excellent references. Address STUDENT, 34 Bradley St., Somerville, Mass. Phone Somerset 2593-J.

TEACHERS COLLEGE graduate desires position as governess or tutor. MISS DOROTHEA BANCROFT, 21 Homecrest St., Longmeadow, Mass. 2-5603.

YOUNG woman desires position as tea room hostess; temporary or permanent; experienced; references. FLORENCE TOURNIER, 126 West 86th St., N. Y. C. Phone Sus. 7-3688.

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table; rates $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., THE CROWN—Commanding view, near water front; finest surf bathing; restful, family hotel; own farm products; sports, including sailboat; rates $18 up, with bath $23; also cozy cabins, with porch, $100 (season). MRS. F. B. MADISON, Tel. 142.

CLIFF HOUSE and COTTAGE
ELKINS, N. H.
At Pleasant Lake in town of New London; a restful vacation home, all conveniences, comfortable rooms, home cooking, scenic walks and drives; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; boating, bathing, fishing; booklets; rates $2.50 per day, $15 to $18 per week.
A. L. WHITTEN, Prop.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Open to Oct. 1. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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SCHOOLMASTER, B. A. Oxon, seeks teaching post, September, or responsible position. Box M-2730, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Furnished apartments nicely situated near sea and station, permanent or otherwise; moderate. 9 Ellenborough Crescent.

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SURREY

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(Continued)

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JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
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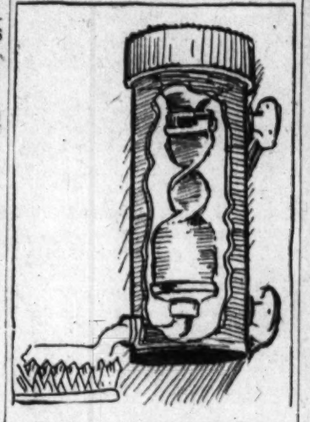
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Tooth-Paste-Tube Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE have been a large number of tooth-paste-tube holders pictured in this series, but here is just one more, which seems to combine many of the best features of those that have appeared before. Wm. Jeffreys, of East Orange, N. J., has taken out U. S. Patent No. 1959365 on this metal cylinder, which fastens on the bathroom wall. When you turn the top, the tube will be automatically twisted so that the paste flows from the tube through a little pipe out onto the waiting toothbrush.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Machir, Son of Manasseh

MACHIR, son of Manasseh, should not be confused with "Machir the son of Ammiel" (II Samuel 17:27), who lived many years later in the days of David. The son of Manasseh is first mentioned in Genesis 50:23, and there we are informed that his children "were brought up upon" the "knees" of their grandfather Joseph.

In the days of Moses and Joshua, Machir's descendants, by defeating the Amorites (Num. 32:39), played a valiant part in the subjugation of Gilead, and their leader, who is described as a "man of war," still bore, by courtesy, the title of "Machir, the first born of Manasseh" (Josh. 17:1). He and his men were allowed to settle in northern Gilead in the territory which had been won from Og, King of Bashan (Josh. 13:3).

It would appear that besides dwelling in Gilead, Machir also had a son of that name (Josh. 17.1).

Junior Cross-Word No. 218

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Pretended.
4—Hastens.
8—River in China flowing into Yangtse.
9—Size of type.
10—Always
11—Masculine title of respect.
12—Not any.
13—Stoves.
15—Petition.
17—Madagascar is one (abbr.).
20—Houses for dogs.
23—Aloft.
25—A young swine.
26—Near.
27—To slant.
29—Large bird related to the ostrich.
30—River in Europe flowing into Moselle River.
31—Be first.

Down

1—Persian ruler.
2—Nineteenth President of the United States.
3—Article.
4—Small fish.
5—Sioux City is in western part of this state (abbr.).
6—Sea eagle.
7—Not fast.
9—Pastry.
11—More abrupt.
14—Diving bird.
15—Compass point (abbr.).
18—Animal used as beast of burden in the Andes.
19—Grates.
21—Nothing.
22—Ornamental knob.
24—Small vegetable.
28—The Rappahannock River is in this state (abbr.).
29—Suffix indicating object of an action.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Today's Pictures Are From the Following Members of the Monitor Camera Club (Left to Right): Mrs. P. W. Ensinger, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. Florence Bakeman, San Diego, Calif.; W. T. Conklin, Austin, Texas.; Mrs. Adelaide A. Umsted, South Haven, Mich.; Henrietta J. Powell, Springfield, Mass.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"DINNER TIME." This picture is crowded. The camera was held vertically instead of horizontally, which would have allowed some leeway at the side for any movement of the animal. In using a camera, the lines of the picture should be taken into consideration. For instance, a portrait should be made vertically and a landscape horizontally. In the reproduction of this picture at least two inches of the foreground and almost an inch at the top has been omitted. The action is excellent and the fact that the child is intent on what it is doing commendable. A very pleasing picture.

"The Fireside Adventurers." There is too much space at the right of the figures and the ornaments on the chair back detract from the picture. For good composition the figures should have been posed so that they came to the right edge and this would have left the necessary space at the left. The picture now is cut almost directly through the center. Exposure and lighting are good. There is distortion in the hand in the foreground. In posing, the edge rather than the flat of the hand should be shown.

"Twenty-Pound Cat." The background detracts from this otherwise pleasing picture of the cat. Some plain material hung in back would overcome this. The texture of the fur is good.

"Detective." The light is somewhat too spotty.

"Going to a Fire?" This little setup is very attractive and gives an idea of story telling possibilities around the home. The figures merge into the background weakening the point of interest. The fact that the children are not looking at the camera greatly strengthens this picture.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Knit Garments

THE present vogue for knit garments has created a demand for careful laundering of this type of clothing. A woman who has had unusual success in washing knitted goods so that the size and appearance is not altered by the process has worked up a business performing a like service for her friends and acquaintances. E. H. H.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Now that we've a bit of leisure for checking it over, it might be interesting to determine how much of our American speed is progress.

Daily Oklahoman: In a perfect world noisy people who wake the baby would have to stick around and help put him to sleep again.

Los Angeles Times: Still, some boys must drop out at the eighth grade so they can be ready to provide jobs for the valedictorians.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

BUT for some trouble and sorrow we should never know half the good there is about us.—DICKENS

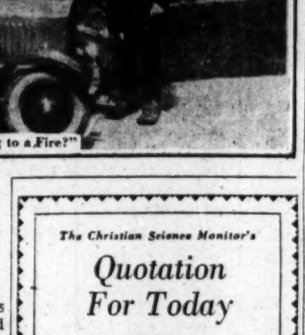
In Lighter Vein

Revealing Assent

Two men who had been bachelor cronies met for the first time in five years.

"Tell me, Tom," said one, "did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your own cooking?"

"Yes," was Tom's reply.—*Chicago News.*



Humorist

Wife: "Dear! You've forgotten your shirt."

Husband: "No. I promised to go to a political meeting, but I forgot to ask what colored shirt they were supporting."

Help!

You may not believe it, but it happened in one of our big department stores.

The shopper announced that she wanted to select three ensembles, suitable for European travel. The alert salesgirl fitted her out in three complete wardrobes that included such accessories as hats, gloves, shoes and purses.

The woman was delighted. After putting in the entire morning at this pleasant task, she thanked the girl politely and said:

"Well, those are just the sort of clothes I'll buy, if my husband ever lets me go to Europe."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Bad News

A business man, who had to leave on a journey before the end of a case begun against him by a neighbor, gave orders to his lawyer to let him know the result by telegraph. After several days he got the following telegram: "Right has triumphed."

He at once telegraphed back "Appeal immediately!"—*Il Mundo Umoristico.*

The Children's Corner

Diana's Treasures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DIANA was having a lovely holiday at the seaside with Uncle Max and Grandmother. Uncle Max was an artist, and his eye was so quick that he saw interesting things where other people saw nothing at all.

He and Diana had been digging a glorious sand-castle, and he had held her up on the top of it until the waves were nearly dashing over them. But this afternoon the tide was going out, and there was no fun in building a castle for the sea to sweep over in the night when everyone was fast asleep.

Diana was feeling rather dull when Uncle Max came along and said he was going to look for treasure.

"Where?" asked Diana.

"By the sea," said Uncle Max mysteriously. "And from the sea. You've no idea what the sea brings to the right sort of people—like you and me. You come and hunt, too."

You may be sure Diana was ready, and together they made their way to the beach.

Presently Uncle Max stooped down and picked up something. Then he took out his handkerchief and rubbed it hard and quietly showed it to Diana.

What do you think it was? A precious stone! Yes—a piece of amber!

"You have to look very sharp because the sand has a way of hiding precious stones," said Uncle Max. "Sometimes the waves dig them in until there is only a tiny piece sticking out, and sometimes the sand is sprinkled over them so that they look dull. But if you know that precious stones are lying among the pebbles, and keep a sharp lookout, you're certain to find some."

Even as he spoke he stooped down again and picked up a beautiful orange-red stone which he said was a cornelian.

You may be sure Diana looked very sharp after that, and soon discovered a brown stone with white bands lying beside a rope of seaweed, which Uncle Max said was an agate.

What a wonderful walk it was! Diana took off her hat and so did Uncle Max, and in them they put the precious stones.

Diana could hardly eat her supper for excitement, and it was sad to think she was going home at the end of the week and had only two days more to hunt for treasure.

"You'd soon get tired of picking up stones," said Grandmother.

"Not precious ones," said Diana.

"But what would you do with them all?" said Grandmother.

"Look at them," said Diana.

"Well, you can do that at home with those you have," said Grandmother.

"It won't be the same as finding them under my feet," said Diana, looking more and more miserable.

Suddenly Uncle Max gave a bang on the table and cried, "Diana, get up early in the morning. I've an idea!"

And that is how the secret began.

No one knew what Diana and Uncle Max did next morning before breakfast, nor after breakfast, nor in the afternoon. They just disappeared.

The next day, which was the day before they went home, Uncle Max went to the nice landlady, who was a great friend of Diana's, and said, "Mrs. Silverpin, have you a sack and a basket you could lend us till we get home?"

"You can take them and keep them," smiled Mrs. Silverpin. "I get such a lot I'll be glad to have them out of the way."

What do you think their secret was?

A few days later Diana and Uncle Max led Grandmother down the garden path at home and what do you think she saw?

In the middle of Diana's green garden was a beautiful little path of cement made from the fine white sand they had brought from the seashore in Mrs. Silverpin's sack, and in the cement were set the precious stones so that Diana could find them at her feet for always. She had only to water them, too, to make them shine and glisten just as they had done when the waves splashed over them.

What They Say

Coddled?

The time has come when we have got to quit coddling taxpayers.—*Congressman Lewis.*

Not Lasting

Slang is like a wild flower; it wilts rapidly.—*Lewis Gannett.*

Fulfilling Its Purpose

"The day's work must be done in a day."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Another Racket

"War is a racket. I know, because I've been in it for thirty-five years."—*Gen. Smedley D. Butler.*

Better Diplomacy

"The only reason for an army and a navy is because of the mistakes of the diplomats."—*Josephus A. Daniels.*

Talking Women

"We women do talk too much, but even then we don't tell half we know."—*Lady Astor.*

Fiction

"In ten years of newspaper work I have never once encountered the soused genius that the stage and films have established as the only reporter type."—*Meyer Levin.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Vacation Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

"OH, YES," remarked the little woman to an acquaintance, "we too have a vacation fund. We save all our pennies (it is surprising how fast they accumulate) and as many of our nickels and dimes as we can spare. These are kept in a separate fund to be used for vacation needs."

"But surely you are not able in that way to save enough for a trip," continued the acquaintance.

"We have had many delightful trips away from routine by careful use of our vacation fund," the little woman assured her.

The family of five adults has during the last few years had some happy experiences, or trips away from routine, by the wise use of the vacation fund, although not one member of the family has spent any money on an actual vacation.

A child, seven years of age, who lived with her mother in one room in a large city and who spent many lonely hours while her mother was at work in a department store, was given a month of joyous family life with this group of adults, as a vacation project. Both mother and daughter were entertained during the mother's week of vacation from work.

Part of the fund has often been used to provide extra good week-end dinners so that someone who would otherwise spend Sunday alone might be brought home from church to spend the day with this family. The fund often provides delightful Sunday night suppers at which strangers who have been met at church are always included. Sometimes this fund moves a "shut-in" bodily to this happy home for a week of diversion.

"The best part of our vacation," said the little woman, "is that it lasts so long; it is not confined to the summer months. We can have a vacation just any time our fund is large enough. Perhaps that is the reason we are all so happy to contribute to the fund as much as possible."

Daily Anecdote

"Sugar-Coated"

IN JULY, following President Lincoln's inauguration, an extra session of Congress was called. The President's message referring to secession, and measures of southern leaders in bringing it about, contained this sentence: "With rebellion thus *sugar-coated*, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than 30 years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government."

Mr. Defrees, the public printer, who was a stickler for pure English, was much disturbed by the term "sugar-coated," and went to the President, telling him frankly that this was a message to Congress and not a speech to a mass meeting in Illinois; that the message would become a part of history and should be written with that in mind. "You have used an undignified expression in the message," complained Mr. Defrees, reading the paragraph aloud. "I would alter the structure of that, if I were you."

"Defrees," replied President Lincoln, "that word expresses precisely my idea, and I am not going to change it. The time will never come in this country when the people won't know exactly what sugar-coated means."

For the Scrapbook

From Charles Dickens

When you don't know the meaning of an expression, why don't you seek for information?—*Dombey and Son.*

Self-preservation is the first law of nature.—*Oliver Twist.*

Detestation of the high is the involuntary homage of the low.—*A Tale of Two Cities.*

Cultivate habits of punctuality and method.—*Our Mutual Friend.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Noise and Little Ducks*

By THE HAGERS

"LET'S GO UP IN THE BARN AND PLAY," SAID BUD, "AND HIDE AMID THE HAY."
A BATTLE HAD ME PUT TO ROUTE, WHEN SUDDENLY TWO HENS PEERED OUT.
SAID ONE, "I'M QUITE CONVINCED, MY DEAR, THAT I WAS WRONG. TSK! TSK! IT'S CLEAR
THAT LITTLE DUCKS MAKE MUCH MORE NOISE THAN LITTLE CHICKENS, BIRDS, OR BOYS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Armament and Peace

NO CHANGE in the world balance is more serious than Great Britain's decision to abandon hope for disarmament and place added reliance upon an enlarged navy, air force and army. The increases in weapons for defense —and for destruction—are sensational. Britain's air force is to go from 850 to 1650 first-line military planes. If the naval proposals sent to Washington last week go through, the Royal Navy will go up from fifty to seventy cruisers, a 25 per cent expansion of the whole fleet.

It is easy to understand and sympathize with Great Britain's position. Least of all should the United States, with its broad and abundant wheat fields, its deposits of oil, its livestock resources—and, pertinently, its already large air force—criticize the need for defense of a great nation which is dependent for existence itself upon open sea lanes. The United States is happily remote from the center of any world conflict. Wide oceans still furnish a measure of physical isolation. It could continue to live, albeit somewhat hampered, even if lines of communication were cut.

It is agreed that Great Britain needs abundant military defense as long as the world clings to these methods of protection. The only question is the extent to which steel ships and bombing planes and submarines and tanks actually are the best defense. Air maneuvers, held annually over London, have been the opposite of reassuring. They seemed to indicate that in modern air warfare the invader, if coming in sufficient numbers, could get through in part to his objective. Thus, while British planes would bring down some invading craft, and at the same time penetrate to the enemy's own capital, incendiary or gas bombs might be spreading havoc in London.

Under any circumstances, it is better to prevent war, but under modern conditions it has become imperative. Yet, can increased air fleets and bigger navies prevent war? There is no proof that they have done so in the past. Heaping up armaments has always led to a race, and the race has always ended tragically. To prevent war, peacemaking machinery is necessary, and the determination to operate it with wisdom, tolerance and zeal. The world has the mechanism, but its operators have been exceedingly clumsy of late. That is why Great Britain proposes to fashion an independent machine.

Indeed, Great Britain has been for years the outstanding faithful operator of the established peace mechanism. It has hung on to the last. The decision to increase its armed forces should not mean abandonment of the strongest possible cooperation with other powers to preserve the peace.

Unless British support of the movement toward disarmament, which found its most practical expression in the London Naval Treaty, is continued, then the 50,000 extra tons of warships and the 800 new fighting planes will be little more than provocation. The old race will begin again. Britain's proposal to scrap the basis of the London treaty is now under serious consideration.

Why have the powers abandoned hope for early disarmament? Primarily, because the Franco-German problem has not been solved. But bigger British armaments will do nothing toward its solution. Direct efforts at pacification must be redoubled.

There is another kind of self-defense which a substantial body of British opinion believes is better than bombing planes and dreadnoughts. It was profoundly significant that Lord Londonderry, who formally surrendered the Disarmament Conference in the air force announcement, had to refer to this sentiment. He said the decision to rearm had been delayed by "a very influential school of thought in this country which conscientiously believes that, as war is a curse upon humanity, the British nation should abjure it altogether."

This form of direct resistance to war may very surprisingly affect the calculations of general staffs in another crisis. It exists in France, in the United States, in many great countries. It is something that the loyal and high-minded professionals who play war games with little lead ships and tin soldiers cannot precisely calculate. But it may be public opinion's ultimate and desperate reply to the machines which hail bombs and fire from the heavens and which in almost any war seem bound to strike friend and foe, combatant and noncombatant.

Pardon by Quota

FORMER Governor Alvan T. Fuller has asked Lieutenant-Governor Bacon to promise that, if he is elected as the next Governor of Massachusetts, he will curtail his use of the pardoning power. Mr. Fuller has asked this promise as a condition upon which he will refrain from entering the race for governor.

This request is an indirect criticism of Governor Ely's use of the pardon. Many newspaper readers have been persuaded that he has been overgenerous in that respect. If his record does appear abnormally lenient, however, it may be because some of his predecessors, especially Mr. Fuller, were abnormally severe.

State House records reveal that Mr. Fuller in the four years of his administration granted four pardons, embracing reprieves, commutations of sentences and outright pardons. Studies of records in other states reveal far more generous use of executive clemency. Thus the Governor of Indiana, a state reasonably comparable to Massachusetts, in approximately the same period granted 200 pardons.

Mr. Allen, who followed Mr. Fuller and preceded Governor Ely, pardoned 33 in two years. Governor Ely's record shows 33 pardons in 1931; 46 in 1932 and 48 in 1933.

The public does not always realize that no pardon is granted except with the consent of the executive council, that all pardon appeals are reviewed by an advisory board and that all men freed by executive clemency are subject to the closest supervision by the parole board.

The issue appears to be whether Massachusetts wants a reasonably liberal or a strict pardon policy. In answering that question it must be remembered that 95 per cent of the prisoners return to society. The sooner they escape the artificial, abnormal life of the prison, the easier it is for them to fit again into community activities. The pardon and commutation of sentence are, perhaps, the best means of enabling prisoners to come back to society while they can still fit in.

In all fairness, the normal exercise of forgiveness seems to carry greater promise both for those who are imprisoned and for society. Assuredly it would be unfortunate for any candidate to pledge himself to an arbitrary and unqualified limitation of his pardoning power.

"Are *You* Better Off?"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was very bold and confident last night when he urged the American people to test recovery by asking themselves: "Are you better off than you were last year?"

For the familiar answer has often been: "Well, I really think things are getting better, but I must say it doesn't seem to have made much difference in my business." If, with his question thus tempting a negative reply, the Chief Executive gets an affirmative answer from the nation, then it will be the strongest possible proof that the United States is really well out of the doldrums.

The President was on firmer ground when he asked: "Are your debts less burdensome? Is your bank account more secure? Are your working conditions better? Is your faith in your individual future more firmly grounded?" For figures in widely scattered communities show a remarkable debt-paying wave, the vast majority of bank accounts are now insured, working conditions in many places are demonstrably improved, and from these factors should rise a higher faith in every individual's own future.

But the Chief Executive, again with bold confidence, went straight for his sharpest critics with the further question: "Have you lost any of your rights of liberty or constitutional freedom of action or choice?" Some individuals can certainly answer "Yes." But the overwhelming majority must say "No." The President's comparison of the nation to the White House business offices, which are being completely modernized without disturbing their fine and sturdy colonial lines, is a parallel which every American must hope is exact. And his assurance that a Kremlin will not be built in the White House grounds should rest not only upon his words but upon the insistent and overwhelming demand of the American people. Yet the nation can also recognize the need for modernization. America, like the American Government, is itself "this combination of the old and the new that marks orderly, peaceful progress."

The weakness of Mr. Roosevelt's position lies obviously in his reference to "freedom from mere partisanship" in Congress, and his assurance that the Administration will "tirelessly seek the best ability that the country affords." Congress was occasionally nonpartisan. Many men of ability and without party did join in the great recovery and reform effort at Washington. But party politics, on both sides, remains the overpowering burden that bears the Administration down.

A Question of Letters

A MALE reader of a New York newspaper recently wrote a letter to the editor protesting against what he called the "characteristically feminine habit" of filling the first page of a letter and then passing over to page four or page three. Why, asked the correspondent, don't women begin on page one and then go on in natural sequence to two, three and four?

For example, a young man may be reading a letter from a charming young woman. At the bottom of page one this will strike his eye: "It certainly was fun seeing you at the dance the other night and I thought you—" With pleasant expectancy he turns to page two, to read: "looked like something between a swivel-nosed dachshund and a beady-eyed terrier." The young man can't believe the writer meant that for him, so he frantically turns to page three, and this is what he finds: "sported a new blue taffeta with one of those ducky saucer hats." With growing perplexity, he turns to page four and discovers the words that have so long eluded him. With a sigh of relief he reads: "were just too sweet for anything," which at last most happily completes the sentence left in mid-air at the bottom of page one.

This curious method of pagination, although perhaps slightly confusing to some people, has certain attractive elements. It gives letter reading a touch of adventure and makes even the receipt of a note from a maiden aunt take on something of a sporting event.

But is it true that this custom has a gender? There is no reference to its femininess in any of the encyclopedias, in Dr. Johnson's dictionary, in the prefaces of Bernard Shaw or other works of an all-embracing nature. Where lies the authority for labeling it feminine? Moreover, is this survival of rugged individualism really so baffling? If so, here is a solution of the problem to satisfy both letter writer and letter reader. Let correspondents place a 1, 2, 3 or 4 at the top of their page and then they may begin and end a letter anywhere they please.

Talking About Debts

WAR debt diplomacy has been so involved that it is difficult to keep the record straight. Contrast these two statements from the British note of June 4 and the British rejoinder to Secretary Cordell Hull's hint that actual deliveries of goods might be acceptable:

> June 4: Payment in goods implies the willingness of the creditor to accept goods and services sufficient to cover the debts due to him over and above the goods and services required to cover his exports.
>
> June 27: The experience of German reparations showed that transfer difficulties are not solved by a system of deliveries in kind.

The explanation of the first statement is that the transfer difficulty is not at the root of the British case for revision. This the British now acknowledge. "The primary question for settlement," they say, "is the amount that should be paid, having regard to all the circumstances of the debts." Of all the circumstances the major one is not the transfer difficulty but the fact that there are no receipts on the other side of the ledger, either from Germany or from Britain's own war debtors.

The analogy from the experience with reparation deliveries does not apply to Britain's position vis-à-vis the United States. In the case of reparations, Britain was the creditor; therefore, the recipient of deliveries. Such deliveries hurt her own industries so severely that they contributed to the great general strike of 1926. The damage was aggravated by the fact that British customers on the continent were also receiving free deliveries from Germany. Britain is in Germany's position in respect of war debts; as the debtor she would deliver the goods under the Hull scheme. And, as in Germany, the system would be extremely useful to British export industries.

But it is not how she is to pay but how much she is to pay that is the primary consideration in Downing Street. The Hull suggestion was worth while if only to establish this primacy in the confused agitation. The United States may now think over the advantages of revision at its leisure—meantime getting nothing at all. In this connection the remarks of Lewis W. Douglas and John Dickinson, which appeared on the same day as the British note, would signify that the revisionist cause will receive some powerful support from Administration leaders this summer.

The Casual Day

A statue of Byron has been discovered in Ecuador, where it was placed to commemorate that country's poet, Olmeda. Since the Byronic image was picked up at a bargain, second hand, we may assume that it was to save money that the Ecuadorians substituted it for one of Olmeda himself. But with many another poet, a similar arrangement might be employed to give credit where credit is due.

The "Choosing a Career Conference" convened in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday. The speakers got up and spoke, one after the other, on banking's becoming a profession instead of a business, on the part advertising played in the social scheme, on the needs of the merchant marine, on the better future of the railroads, on the effect of President Roosevelt's policies, and on some other things. When the last speaker sat down the youthful audience was invited to ask questions. This was the question that the newspapers reported: How can we get a job? The newspapers did not say that any of the speakers answered it. A career is one thing. A job is another.

Yes, Europe "hired the money, didn't they." But Americans, before asking Europe to pay up, should ask themselves whether they want Europe to pay. And before that they should ask themselves whether they are allowing their emotions or their good business sense to decide their answer. And before that they should ask themselves whether America needs more money, or whether it needs more work to offer its citizens; whether it needs more goods (payment in kind) or more chances to sell its already abundant goods. And before that they should ask themselves whether a debtor can be expected to buy more goods while he is paying up old debts.

And, of course, if nations that fight wars on credit won't pay up for the privilege, perhaps there will be less credit with which to prolong that "next war."

THE CASUAL QUESTION BOX

The C. Q. B. considers only such questions as it deems worthy of its attention, and (to avoid controversy) only those to which nobody else even pretends to know the answers.

Dear Casual:

My son, eight years of age, has been listening to his father's discussion of the shorter work day. The other day he asked me why the school day shouldn't be shortened also. What do you think prompted the question?

Fond Mother.

Your son obviously was thinking generously of his school-teacher, and how nice it would be if she could have a shorter day as other workers do.

Boston, so used to blizzards that it forgets all about them as soon as they're gone, is adopting an innovation which has worked well in more southerly cities of the United States. It is painting its house numbers on its curbstones, to make them more readily visible to persons in the street. Next winter, mark that Bostonian with a shovel over his shoulder. He may be a city employee, or he may be Mr. Social Whirl, out to compare house numbers with the one embossed on his invitation to the dance.

Powder puffs, playing cards, hairpins, pocket combs, surgical instruments, pencils, post cards, buttonhooks, and even a strip of bacon, are among book marks found in volumes returned to public libraries. Bookmark manufacturers now realize that the trouble with their business has been that they made bookmarks.

Aunt Pheemy Turns Organizer

"I HAS steddied this here momenjous plan back-ar'ds an' front'ards, Tasie," Aunt Pheemy explained to Anastasia one brisk winter morning, "an' I has arrived at de 'clusion dat it am my special duty to learn dese here folkses some sense."

"Yo'-all bettah proceed cautious, Aunt Pheemy," Cicero advised soberly from a corner of the kitchen, "dese here folkses ain't like de folkses yo' knows down home. 'Roun' here dey likes to nabigate fo' demselves."

"La, Cic'ro," Aunt Pheemy interrupted, "I don' min' dar airs a mite. Dey is all fine folkses, but dey is gettin' rusty; dey needs 'rousin', I'm a-tellin' yo'."

"What-all yo' aimin' to do, Aunt Pheemy?" Anastasia questioned as she gave the contents of a huge kettle a swift, efficient stir.

Aunt Pheemy lifted Julius Cæsar Jr. gently up on her lap and smoothed his rumpled blouse.

"I'm gwine to start a club, Tasie," she explained patiently.

"'Scuse me," Cicero expostulated, "I's is sot agin all dem doin's. Reckon as how I'd bettah go feed de pigs. Want to go wif yo' Pappy, son?"

Julius Cæsar Jr. looked up at his Great-aunt Pheemy questioningly. To his surprise she let him slide down from her lap without comment.

"Aunt Pheemy good girl," he confided as he clung fast to his father's big hand. "Her not say 'no,' Pappy."

"Yo' Great-aunt Pheemy," Cicero explained, "ain't got time to bother wif us'n, honey, 'count ob her bein' right busy reconstructin' de universe dis mawnin'."

* * *

In the warm shelter of Anastasia's kitchen, Aunt Pheemy explained her plan.

"I aims," she began impressively, "to start a wimmin's club, Tasie, wif all de wimmin here'bouts attendin' an' I aims to hole de meetin's one night a week up in yo' attic. Dese here wimmin, Tasie, knows how to do a heap ob things. They am what am called versatility, by de eddicated; dars Mis' Randall Washin'ton what am a boss quilter and Sis Hawkins what kin hook sech lubly rugs an' Sistah Sass'frass Turnah what kin tat fastah an' purtier dan' a rabbit kin run. I aims to ax 'em all to bring dere 'complishments to de attic an' while dey am bein' entertained dey kin work. It's ast'oundin' how lib'rated yo' han's am when yo' min' am bein' uplifted."

Anastasia gave the biscuit dough she was beating a heavy pound:

"Who-all's gwine to entertain 'em?" she questioned.

Aunt Pheemy laughed gayly: "I 'low jus' at fus' yo' an' me will hab to take dat 'sposibillity on us'ns. I kin tell 'em 'bout my trip to England (Anastasia sighed softly) an' you-all kin recitate po'try. I heard yo' recitatin' to Julius Cæsar Jr. sumthin lubly, honey."

"Mis' Milly's Ma learnt me dat piece," Anastasia explained, "it am a real techin' piece 'bout de ole clock what stood on de landin.' It war printed in Mis' Milly's reader an' she war supposed to learn it, but her Ma had to learn it to me instid. 'Bout dat time Mis' Milly war up in de attic undah de eaves readin' a paper book called 'Saint Elmo' an' weepin' real tears ovah it."

* * *

Three nights later nine much-bewildered women climbed the stairs to Anastasia's tearoom in response to Aunt Pheemy's insistent invitation.

Dressed impressively in her best black frock, Aunt Pheemy received them with almost overwhelming effusion.

"Ouah topic dis ebenin'," she announced from her chosen place at the end of the long room, "am 'Usin' Ouah Wits.' Tasie say as how dat am jus' actin' sen'ble, but I argues it hab a deeper meanin' dan dat. 'Stead ob settin' 'roun' ouah cole stoves ebery ebenin' mos' asleep, I foun' myself satturated wif de idee ob gettin' us together in a club an' workin' while we is bein' entertained. Does yo'-all relish de notion?"

"I shuah does," Sis Hawkins declared, pulling out her huge hooking needle and preparing to get to work, "mos' anything would prove entertainin' to me after cookin' an' washin' an' ironin' all day long."

Anastasia broke in quickly, her face aglow with sudden interest.

"Folks," she cried eagerly, "I has a startlin' thought. Let's all ob us do de entertainin' (Aunt Pheemy's face registered distinct disapproval); let's all ob us start to sing."

Waveringly at first, but soon gaining in volume and expression, lullabies, spirituals, old familiar hymns rang through the big room. Even Aunt Pheemy joined enthusiastically. Needles flew gayly and smiles lighted every dusky face. In a moment of stillness between songs a step sounded on the stairs and Aunt Pheemy hurried to the landing.

"What yo'-all doin' settin' thar on de stairs, Matildy Ann?" she questioned, as she drew a hesitating little figure into the warm, lighted room.

"I ain't no 'scuse fo' bein' here 'tall, Mis' Pheemy," a soft voice replied. "I ain't no 'complishments 'tall. I ain' neber done nothin' but wuk til my han's am hard as hammahs, but I does lub bein' soci'ble like dis."

Sister Sassafrass Turner broke in swiftly: "'Cos' Matildy Ann hab a talent, Mis' Pheemy, a real elegant talent, too. Her am allus makin' up pomes an' singin' 'em while she wuks. Sing de one 'bout comin' home, honey."

Mathilda Ann came shyly forward, her face bright with the joy of unexpected appreciation and praise.

"I reckon yo'-all won't think much ob it, but it's been a-ringin' in my min' fo' 'bout a week now," she explained.

Plaintively the words of her song rang through the room as Mathilda Ann's rich soprano grew more and more assured.

Mockin' bird a-settin' on de crape myrtle tree,
I'se gwine home tonight,
Singin' his song right straight to me,
I'se gwine home tonight.
Singin' away like him heart would bus',
Singin' away like a thunder gus',
Makin' me feel like I sholy mus'
Be gwine back home tonight!

Flowahs all scatterin' sweet perfume,
I'se gwine back home tonight,
Floodin' de conahs of ebery room,
I'se gwine back home tonight.
Honey-suckle an' a yaller rose
Spillin' dere 'fumery ober my clo'es,
Holdin' dar fragrance undah my nose,
I'se gwine back home tonight!

Mathilda Ann looked up timidly, but Aunt Pheemy was beaming approval so she sang the final stanza with joyous abandon:

Little ole cabin undah de tree,
I'se gwine home tonight,
Seems like yo' sholy callin' me,
I'se gwine back home tonight.
Don' hab to holler so, little bird,
I done heerd yo' ebery word,
An' my heart am all up-stirred,
I'se gwine back home tonight!

Aunt Pheemy laid an admiring hand on Mathilda Ann's shoulder: "Yo' don' need to 'spostulate 'bout not doin' nothin'," Aunt Pheemy assured her warmly. "Effen yo' all kin make up po'try songs an' sing 'em like dat, yo' am goin' to be de solo fo' dis here club, chile. We-uns done brung our talents ob quiltin' an' hookin' an' tattin' to dis here fus' meetin' but dey am pale an' paltry 'side ob yo' po'try gif'. I am real proud ob yo', honey."

* * *

Anastasia raised an insistent hand: "Let's us hab a glee club, Aunt Pheemy, 'stead oo de kin' oo club we started out to hab."

Aunt Pheemy nodded appreciatively. "Dey has glee clubs in England," she announced, "I guess dey is all right."

"La, Aunt Pheemy," Anastasia declared, "nobody has to go to England fo' a glee club. Dey has glee clubs in Richmon' dis minnit, I bet."

"Don' fo'git, Tasie," Aunt Pheemy reminded her, "whar de Richmon' Quality come from. Dey come right from England, yo'-all knows."

"We has to hab a name fo' dis organization, ladies," she went on with renewed dignity. "Has yo'-all a name to suggest?"

"I makes a motion," Sister Sassafrass sang out in her sweet husky voice: "Let's call us de 'Aunt Pheemy's Glee Club', ladies."

Aunt Pheemy turned her face toward them: "Frien's," she said slowly, "dis am ober-whelmin'. Fo' de fus' time since I kin reccolec', I is utterly shy ob words!"

From his hidden corner at the foot of the stairs, Cicero tiptoed to the door and disappeared in the darkness:

"Neber," he told himself gravely, "did I hope to see de day arrive when my Great-aunt Pheemy war short on vocab'lary. 'Mos' anything am likely to come true now, I'm tellin' yo', 'mos' anyole thing a tall!"

E. G. R. Y.

Bessarabia—An Issue No Longer

AT A time when so many new international problems are arising, it is well not to forget that old ones are being settled. The Bessarabian question is one of these. Little attention has been drawn to the settlement, though at one time it was one of the chief "soft spots" in Europe, keeping Russia and Roumania at loggerheads. Now the two countries have agreed to bury the hatchet, and Russia has recognized Roumanian sovereignty over its old province. Thus one issue at least has been erased from the problem book of Europe.

Bessarabia is a long narrow strip of undulating prairie, lying between two nearly parallel rivers, the Pruth and the Dneister. In pre-war days the Pruth was the boundary between Russia and Roumania. Today the Dneister forms the frontier. Roumanians pushed the line over the intervening area while their war-time capital was in near-by Jassy. It was the separate peace with Germany that gave them the opportunity, though they had always contended Bessarabia was theirs.

By a kind of plebiscite Bessarabia, which has a population of 3,000,000, ratified the occupation. That sentence covers a vast volume of disputation, as does the further statement that basically Bessarabia is Roumanian in racial structure, though it used to serve mainly as a catch basin for an ethnological *mélange* of tribes seeking refuge from Russian and Baltic oppressors.

These 3,000,000 Bessarabians then became the sport of international politics. Whatever one may think about the justice of the Roumanian cause, there was certainly a tendency to lean over backward in recognizing it, because in the early post-war years Russia was still the bogeyman of Europe. This is what the great powers did. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan agreed that Bessarabia belonged to Roumania. Britain and France quickly ratified the agreement. Italy delayed till 1927. There were reasons in high politics, undoubtedly, for Italian procrastination, and poverty-stricken Bessarabians probably figured in countless negotiations about other things between Italy on the one side and Roumania and Russia on the other. This I surmise from my experience with Japanese nonratification tactics on the same subject.

I stumbled across Bessarabia in Peking, where it was being used very energetically as a pawn by Japan in the negotiations which led to a recognition agreement with Russia in 1925. Russia wanted to hold off Japanese ratification, and succeeded in getting a secret promise from Japan. Japan acquiesced as one of the items in the price for sundry concessions from the Russian side. I made this statement in the Manchurian Guardian in reporting the Russo-Japanese agreement, and, of course, it was promptly denied by the Japanese Minister in Bucharest, but, in view of the information available in Peking, there was no reason for doubt.

There must be an interesting story back of this new Russo-Roumanian agreement. During the war, when Germany was threatening Bucharest, Roumania sent its gold and Queen Marie's jewels to Moscow for safe-keeping. Soon afterward it marched into Bessarabia. But when Roumania asked for the return of its treasure, the U. S. S. R. retorted by confiscating it, apparently until such time as Roumania cleared out of Bessarabia. No mention of this episode has been made in connection with the recognition negotiations.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Speed Limit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many fair-minded people must regret the abuse directed against Mr. Oliver Stanley for his efforts to reduce the toll of the roads in Britain by reimposition of a speed limit in built-up areas.

If motorists, as the Monitor suggested editorially some time ago, would think in terms of feet per second instead of miles an hour, they would know that a person forty-four feet in front of a car traveling at thirty miles an hour has just one second to save himself. Surely no one would claim that the pedestrian would be happier if the speed limit were raised to sixty miles an hour and the safety jump gingered up from one second to half a second.

DAVID F. THOMPSON.

Bothenhampton, Eng.